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MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

— OF THE —

Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

MOBILE, May 10th, 1892.

The Alabama Pharmaceutical Association met in the Hall of the Mobile County Medical Society at 3:30 p. m.

President J. D. Humphrey called the meeting to order, and introduced his Honor, J. C. Rich, Mayor of the City, who in the following excellent speech, welcomed the Association to the hospitalities of Mobile :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association, of Alabama:—

Mobile is peculiarly honored to-day, in having two of the State's most prominent organizations assemble in her borders. I had the pleasure at an earlier hour of to-day of extending the hospitality of the people to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. The greeting I now tender to you is equally cordial and sincere. I congratulate you upon eleven years of progress and success. The good work you are doing is one in the success of which every citizen of the State is interested. You are public servants in the highest and best sense of that term. Your profession is a necessity to every class of people, for at some time, we must all go to the pharmacist for assistance. This being true, we are interested in what you are and what you know. The character and attainments of the men who aspire to follow your high and useful calling cannot be too jealously guarded or too closely scrutinized. Unless proper means are adopted to prevent

such an occurrence, the highest callings and professions will degenerate into mere trades and occupations, in which the men of learning and accomplishments will be put on a level with the adventurer. It is due to your endeavors that this can not be the case in Alabama. There is to-day a feeling of security among the people and a sense of reliance upon those who follow your profession that is highly gratifying to the people and most creditable to you. The laws recently adopted in Alabama for the promotion of a higher degree of efficiency in pharmacy have been prolific of great public good. We have in Alabama a body of chemists, whose character, position and eminence reflect great credit upon the State. We of Mobile are proud of those members of your Association who have their homes in this City. They are brave, true men. They have never forgotten the obligations assumed when they entered upon the delicate and dangerous duties that are part and parcel of their daily lives. They have stayed through times of great trial and affliction, and not one of them has ever deserted his post, as we battled with that dread enemy, epidemic and disease. The fact that you come by the invitation, and as the guests of these good and true men, makes your welcome sure. We trust that your stay may be pleasant and that this meeting may result in greatly promoting the welfare of your Association. You are heartily welcome.

Mr. W. F. Dent on behalf of the Association responded in a nice little speech.

The roll was now called, when about fifty responded—there was also a sprinkle of ladies.

The President then delivered his address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Another year has passed since we last met in Huntsville; another year, with its toils and trials, with its hopes and its fears, with its joys and its sorrows, has rolled on and has been numbered with the past. The revolving wheels of time have brought us to the close of another year in the life and history of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Alabama, and the time for the annual address of its President is upon us. I would gladly relieve you of this infliction were it left to my wishes, but from time immemorial, from the very inauguration of societies until the present day, it has been the custom for the presiding officer to make some kind of a report at the regular annual meetings, and besides, the very laws that govern us require such a pro-

cedure, and it is well that it is so, for we can review the past, note the errors committed, profit by our experiences and thereby strengthen our plans and purposes for the future.

It is customary and expected that a short history and true status of this Association be given in the annual address of its President. I am not one of those who nursed this Association in its infancy, who labored hard and fought against mighty odds for existence, for it was only a few years ago that I became eligible for membership—but from what I can gather from these noble men who stood by her in times of adversity, who contributed their time, talents and money. They tell me that we have cause to be proud on this occasion. Year after year, comparatively but a handful of earnest workers have met together to keep and do the business of this Association. How different to-day—what a grand spectacle before me on this occasion!

Here, in the extreme southern portion of the State, in this beautiful City by the sea, a City noted all over the broad land for its culture, its hospitality and its beautiful women, here we have gathered from all sections of the State and we have come through no idle curiosity, but I trust with a determination and firm resolve to add our mite and to do our whole duty in the upbuilding of our profession. How well each one of us shall act his part will in a great measure depend the success, the prosperity and usefulness of this organization.

We have left behind us our homes and loved ones and have come together to transact the business of this Association, and I trust we will lay aside for these few days our business cares and give attention to the interests that have brought us together. Let us not come with bickerings and petty jealousies, but let us meet together as brothers and work in harmony for the best interests of our profession; never before have we been able to grasp one another's hands in heartier mutual congratulations or in a more earnest resolve to stand firm on the solid foundations upon which our Association is built.

Gentlemen of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, we can justly claim that the cause of true pharmacy in this State has been greatly advanced under the auspices of this Association. It was by virtue of its influence that we have a pharmacy law to-day and whatever effort has lain in its power for the betterment of the condition of the pharmacists of the State, has been promptly, earnestly and faithfully put forth.

No profession offers such opportunities for nefarious

practices as that of the druggist, and thanks be to God that we have a law that will in a measure at least put a stop to man devoid of principle from seeking the field of the druggist of this State; but our law is not complete. It only applies to cities of 900 inhabitants and over. This is unjust to the inhabitants of smaller towns. If the pharmacy law of this State was *intended* to *protect* the inhabitants of the cities, let us as representatives of a profession second to none in ability, importance and respectability, use our best efforts to have the strong arm of the law thrown around all alike. If it is right to protect the one, it is right to protect the other, therefore, I would

Recommend, That the legislative committee be instructed to memorialize the next legislature to so amend the law that the rural districts will have the same protection that our cities now enjoy.

It is to be regretted that there is such a state of apathy on the part of so many druggists of the State. There are more than three hundred and fifty druggists within the borders of Alabama, and to every one so far as I could obtain the address, I sent a circular letter requesting his attendance at this meeting. Of this number only one hundred and sixty are members of the Association. What better evidence of its far-reaching influence and the inherent value of our Association than its successful effort in securing the passage of the present pharmacy law. It is not for the want of evidence of the usefulness of this Association or the great benefits to be derived by attendance upon its meetings! We must put our shoulder to the wheel and do our whole duty ourselves and by our own example wake up these brothers who have been asleep these long years. It is a matter of great surprise and regret that there is a druggist in this fair State who fails to appreciate the importance of our Association or that any one can be found so selfish as to participate in the benefits resulting from an Association without being willing to share its expenses, its labors and its responsibilities.

While the advancement that we have made in membership and attendance at the annual meetings and interest manifested by the members is much to be proud of, yet it is not what it should be, and I believe that if we make our annual meetings more interesting and instructive in the way of voluntary papers and short discussions on subjects likely to be of interest to the *average* druggist we will accomplish the desired result. The Committee on Queries acted wisely in electing members to prepare papers and to discuss the same, and I must thank them for the interest they have

manifested from the very beginning—but no committee can cover the whole ground. Some member may be gifted with his pen, who may fail to be appointed by the committee, might feel a delicacy in preparing a paper under the present order of things, therefore I

Recommend That a day on session be set apart for voluntary papers and short discussions on any subject of interest to the pharmacist, known as the "Omnibus Discussion." I believe these short discussions on questions and their answers will do a great deal towards infusing new life in the older and in creating a live interest among the younger members of this Association.

It may not be out of place just at this time to acknowledge my great appreciation of the kind treatment I have received at the hands of all the committees, officers and members of the Association with whom I have come in contact. While I have done what I could, the Association is indebted for the great success of this meeting more than to any other, to that indefatigable worker, our able secretary.

During the past year your President received an invitation to attend the meeting of the Wholesalers, Retailers and Manufacturers, which meeting was held in Louisville, Ky., last fall. I was unable to attend nor could I procure a substitute to represent me, but on behalf of this Association I acknowledged the courtesy and expressed my regrets. The great question of "Cutting on Patents" and its remedy was the main topic before that meeting.

The plans formulated by the American Pharmaceutical Association at New Orleans, and ratified by nearly every State Association were agreed upon with perhaps a few slight changes, and I believe it now rests with us as retail druggists whether this plan as now adopted shall be enforced. I shall not consume your time to define my position on this great question; it is well known to every druggist of the State how I stand. While there is no cutting so far as I know within the confines of our State, yet our brothers in other States are sorely afflicted and the cry of help is heard from afar. Will you remain passive and silent and by your indifference say you care not for protection? I hope not. Therefore, I

Recommend That this Association speak out in no uncertain language, expressing its approval and hearty endorsement of the plan now adopted.

During the past year no subject has received more attention in the pharmaceutical journals, and I might say the secular press of the North, than that of "substitution"—not substituting one article for another in a physician's prescrip-

tion, but substituting an article of known value and composition and doubtful value.

In a speech before a National Educational Association, druggists of this whole country were assailed; they were called "thieves, robbers, liars and purveyors of worthless stuff." I know not, and care less, who this slanderer Richardson is, but from his unjust attack and sweeping remarks, believe him to be beneath the notice of the profession he assails, which boasts of as pure, noble, God-fearing and God-loving men as ever walked upon the face of the earth. I am one of those who believe it is no crime to put up my own preparations. I put them up and push them for all they are worth. But, if the time has come when a druggist cannot recommend and sell his own preparations and not be allowed the same privileges accorded to other lines of business, then I am ready to bid farewell to the profession I love so dearly and am ready to fall back to my first love and there eke out a living for my wife and little children trying to alleviate the pains and sufferings of our fellow-man. We are expected to sell to our friends and patrons preparations absolutely worthless, or those known to contain drugs in sufficient quantities to induce the formation of bad habits, simply because they are advertised in the newspapers; and if we have the honesty of purpose and boldness of heart to offer our friends a preparation of value, then we are called "thieves and robbers."

I declare to you that it is my honest conviction that if any man in any calling should be more honest and conscientious than any other; it should be the druggist; and I believe that if there is a sub-cellar in Hell where a crumb will fry quicker than anywhere else, that there will be the final home of the druggist who is untrue to the patron, who places his own life or that of his loved ones in his hands. Then gentlemen let us be honest men, true to our calling, true to our friends and true to ourselves, caring naught for the epithets of the manufacturers or their paid slanderer, but keeping in view the final account that we must render some day to a higher tribunal.

Since I have been a member of this Association I have noticed that the great bulk of the work is performed by only a few members. We have some members who attend these meetings regularly, who never have a word to say, but like a sponge, absorb all that is said, and some of these perhaps get sorely disappointed if everything don't go just as they think it should. This is all wrong. It is the intention of this Association to get the druggists of the State together and make each and every one feel that he has a right to

have something to say in the management of this Association or the discussions that may come up before it. At every meeting it must be that we have a number of new members, many of them young men who perhaps are timid and nervous about offering resolutions or making remarks. To these I wish to say that we want you to discard your timidity, want you to feel at home, feel that you have an equal right to this floor and when you have something to say, say it, for if you open not your mouths in meeting you have no right to complain if things don't go to suit you. Pardon the expression, but if you will "get a move on you" my word for it, you will not regret it. Don't wait for the committees to do everything, and whether you are assigned an important position or not, whatever you find to do, do it with a vim, put your heart in your work and success will crown your efforts. It will not be long young men before you will be called upon to fill the places of these older members, and we want you to be prepared to take charge at a moments warning.

We have with us to-day men who were present and assisted in the organization of this Association, eleven long years ago, and year after year they have attended its meetings and contributed whatever was in their power to further its interests. Time has dealt gently with them, but in the natural course of events they must some day bid farewell to the scenes of this life; ere long some of them may be called to the bright beyond, and there "to rest under the shade of the trees." Young men see to it that you are prepared to take the places of these noble men. Let your loyalty to the cause in which they have labored so long and well, give assurance that their early and faithful work shall not be in vain.

Go where you may or search where you will, whether in the Eutopian fields of the present or in the melancholy days of the past, you will find no calling with a more lofty purpose or benevolent ambition than the one whose representatives are now assembled in this hall. Time was when our calling was looked upon as a mere trade, but to-day it is considered and recognized as one of the leading professions, and second to no other in importance or usefulness.

God in his infinite wisdom furnished the ground, the seed, the rain and the warmth, but it was left for man to bring these elements together to accomplish anything and it was also left for man to dig down deep into the bowels of the earth for the coal from which he extracts those beautiful white crystals so familiar to you all and which have been such a blessing to mankind.

Only a few years ago the great chemist, Dr. Knorh while experimenting in his laboratory trying to find a substitute for quinine, discovered one of the great antipyretics of the day, a derivative from the coal tar, the tidings of his discovery were wafted over Europe and across the seas and are echoed and re-echoed from the hearts of suffering humanity from every clime and every country.

With a feeling of pride that I can stand here to-day and proclaim that in the field of science the pharmacists have been found in the front. No profession has made such progress in the last half century as that of the pharmacists. It may be that only a few of our profession have reached the topmost pinnacle and achieving undying fame, but those few have caused a world to stop in its madness and wonder at the possibilities and genius of man—their names are written in imperishable characters and wreathed with laurels—to them is turned the glance of an admiring world, and at their feet votive offerings of thousands of earth's suffering children. But such fame is not for all of us. We cannot all expect to carve our names in such unfading characters, but as we turn leaf by leaf of the great book of the past and read there of the labors and success of those illustrious men who have done so much for a weary and suffering world, we can take courage, buckle on our armor and with renewed vigor and determination resolve to so live and act that the world will be better by our having lived in it.

The pharmacist who has been busy for years in the work of his noble profession, and who if faithful to himself must often examine and review the road over which he has traveled, will often in the far off future, when the laurel of experience has just begun to encircle his brow, observe the usefulness and greatness of his profession, and it will rekindle the fires of pensive memory and cause him to traverse again the wide-spread fields of the past, upon which he sees through the distance of time, portrayed in gorgeous tint, and breathing, glow the seed errors he has committed.

On motion the address was referred to Messrs. Galt, Bains and Dent.

The following names for membership were then presented: viz.: J. E. Martin, M. N. Christian, Brewton; James C. Ruff, Montgomery; James Hosea George, Chas. Wm. Moore, Geo. August Sheldon, David Sam Bauer, J. H. Ortman, Miss Kate McAfee, Thos. E. Smith, Mobile; Thomas

W. Peagler, A. G. Stewart and E. M. Kirkpatrick, Greenville; W. H. Payne, Scottsboro; Samuel A. Williams, Troy.

On motion, Mr. Tucker was instructed to cast the ballot for the candidates, which was accordingly done, and they declared to be members.

Mr. Tucker, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, gave some details in regard to the Excursion to Fort Morgan.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

On motion, adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

SECOND SESSION.

President Humphrey called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock p. m.

The following names were then presented for membership, viz.: J. W. Prude, Birmingham; W. A. Collier, Clanton; Geo. W. O'Neil, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Robt. L. Tyr, McDonnough, Geo.; Hershel H. McDougald, Columbia; A. R. Moody and M. T. Moody, Piedmont.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the candidates, which was done, and they declared to be duly elected to membership.

The Secretary read his report as follows :

Twenty-five new members were elected last year, making the number on the roll one hundred and seventy-one active members—four honorary ones. Twelve were dropped from the roll, two resigned and two died.

Your Secretary has received the following pharmacal journals: National Druggist, Drugman, Rocky Mountain Druggist, Meyer Bros. Druggist, Pharmaceutical Review, The Apothecary, The Pacific Journal, The Paint and Drug Reporter. In mentioning these journals, I would advise the druggists of the State to read some of them as it is time well spent.

Your Secretary has also received the proceedings of all

the different State Pharmaceutical Associations, and as a general thing they are profitable reading.

The American Pharmaceutical Association will meet in July at the Profile House, White Mountains, and it is hoped a full delegation from this Association will attend, although a long distance from here.

I have sent notices of this meeting to every druggist in the State, and I am happy to state that there is more interest taken in pharmcal matters by the druggists.

On motion, the report was received and spread upon the minutes.

The Treasurer read his report as follows :

SELMA, ALA., May 9th, 1892.

E. P. GALT, TREASURER:

In account with Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

DR.

1891.	May 13—To balance on hand, last report.....	232 85
	To dues collected at meeting.....	\$42 00
	To initiation fees and dues, 20 new members.....	40 00
	To sale of 3 certificates.....	3 00
	To advertising in proceedings.....	21 50
1892.	May—To dues from 92 assessments.....	53 00—\$159 50
Total,.....		\$392 35

CR.

1891.	May—By account P. C. Candidus, stamps, &c...	\$ 4 70
	By account salary P. C. Candidus.....	20 00
	By account P. C. Candidus, telegrams, wrappers, express, &c.....	9 60
	By account Bidgood & Co.....	75
	By account Graham & Delchamps.....	3 00
	By account Patterson & Hawes.....	4 50
	By account E. P. Galt, stamps and sta- tionery.....	4 50
	By account Selma Printing Co.....	1 50
	By account P. E. Ebrenz, prize.....	20 00
	By account M. M. Stone.....	18 40
	By account Patterson & Hawes, printing Proceedings.....	56 25—\$143 20
	Balance on hand,.....	\$249 15
	Respectfully submitted,	

E. P. GALT.

The report was on motion received and spread upon the minutes.

The Executive Committee reported the following:

MOBILE, May 9, 1892.

The Executive Committee have had nothing of importance to come before them during the past year for consideration. We have elected the following for membership since our last annual meeting: Andrew Van Antwerp, Mobile; E. P. Amerine, Montgomery, and L. N. Depeyre, Mount Vernon.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
C. B. GOLDTHWAITE.

On motion, received and spread upon the minutes.

A communication from Dr. S. E. Winnemore, a former Vice-President of the Association was read, in which he made some excellent suggestions in regard to the Pharmacy Law, and recommended the Committee on Legislation to try to have the law so amended as to apply to the whole State. On motion, referred to the Committee on Legislation.

A communication from Dr. Cochran on behalf of the Medical Association of the State, was read by Dr. J. D. Humphrey, declining the sending of delegates to this Association. It was moved and seconded that the correspondence be published, but on a rising vote the motion was defeated.

A communication from the Iowa Pharmacal Association was read, in which this Association was requested to meet next year in the Alabama State building at the World's Fair in Chicago, at the time when the other Pharmaceutical Associations meet. A full discussion took place as to the legality of doing so. This subject was put off until a later session.

President Humphrey on motion, appointed three delegates to the International Congress, but after discussion put it off until a later session.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the deaths of A. J. Hamilton and James Little, viz.: G. W. Bains, C. Herbert, Jr., and C. B. Goldthwaite.

On motion, adjourned to Thursday morning 9:30 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION.

MOBILE, May 12th, 1892.

President Humphrey called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dr. Frank James, of St. Louis, presented his credentials from the Missouri Pharmacal Association. He was introduced by the President. In a short address he gave his reasons for being present. The principal one was his explanation of the objects of the *Inter State League*.

After a full discussion the suggestions and objects of the League were adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce invited the members of the Association to the privileges of its rooms.

Mr. Chas. A. Mohr on behalf of the faculty of the Medical College extended an invitation to the members to visit that institution.

On motion, the invitations were accepted with thanks.

The reading of the minutes was on motion dispensed with.

Messrs. George Little, of Tuscaloosa and Edmond Ray, Mobile, applied for membership. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants, which was done, and they declared to be duly elected members of the Association.

The Secretary moved a reconsideration of the motion for the appointment of the three delegates to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, which was carried, and then the following delegates, including the President, were appointed, viz.: P. C. Candidus, Jas. W. Milner, Chas. A. Mohr, E. P. Galt and J. D. Humphrey.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended to allow Mr. Chas. A. Mohr to introduce the following resolution to change the By-Laws, viz.:

Resolved, That in Article 1, Chapter 2 the words "resid-

ing in the State of Alabama," be inserted before the words; "are eligible for membership."

The following amendment to Article 1, Chapter 2, was adopted—after membership—This Association can at its discretion elect associate members, who shall have all the privileges except those of voting and holding office, and must pay full dues.

Mr. Tucker on behalf of the Reception Committee stated that a drive around the City and down the Shellroad would take place, and gave full details in regard to it.

The Nominating Committee reported the following names for officers and committees for the ensuing year :

For President, M. F. Tucker, Mobile; for First Vice President, W. F. Dent, Montgomery; for Second Vice President, Charles B. Goldthwaite, Troy.

Executive Committee, W. F. Punch, J. G. Dunn, J. P. Hutchings; Committee on Queries, G. W. Bains, J. W. Milner, A. E. Brown; Committee on Adulteration, Chas. A. Mohr, P. E. Ebrenz, C. W. Southall; Committee on Commercial Interests, J. L. Rison, W. H. Payne, E. B. Norton; Committee on Legislation, W. F. Dent, W. A. Collier, T. W. Peagler.

The Secretary was on motion instructed to cast the ballot for the nominees, which was done, and they were declared to be elected for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Frank James for his appearance before the Association and explaining the principles of the Interstate Retail Druggists' League.

On motion the President was authorized to appoint the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Wholesale Druggists' Association.

J. D. Humphrey, Jas. W. Milner and M. F. Goodloe, were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions of thanks.

A paper on the "Nascent State" by T. P. Boyd was read by the Secretary—See Appendix.

The President, the Executive Committee and the Secretary were on motion appointed *Publishing Committee* and all papers referred to the same.

Mr. Albert E. Brown read a paper on the "National Formulary"—See Appendix.

P. C. Candidus read a paper in answer to a query on the metrical system of weights and measures.—See appendix.

Charles A. Mohr read a paper on preliminary education. See Appendix.

A good discussion was held on these articles, and many interesting points brought out.

On motion, adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

FOURTH SESSION.

MOBILE, May 12th, 1892.

The President called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock p. m.

The reading of the minutes was on motion dispensed with.

The following delegates to the Wholesale Druggists' Association were appointed, viz.: W. A. Collier, W. F. Goodloe, P. C. Candidus, A. E. Brown and J. W. Hollan.

The following were appointed to the American Pharmaceutical Association, viz.: G. W. Bains, P. C. Ebrenz, C. B. Goldthwaite, J. E. Curry and P. C. Candidus.

The Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy reported: Registered to date 598, registered since last meeting 34, registered by college diplomas and as M. D., 9, registered by examination 21, failures 8.

I think it would be a good idea to have a list of all registered pharmacists published in the proceedings, although it will incur some expense, it ought to be done. The pharmacy law is violated every day and it is hard to get the so-

licitor's to take interest in it. I receive many letters from parties who wish the law carried out but do not wish to be known in it. There were two prosecutions in Mobile for violation of the pharmacy law and both were convicted.

E. P. GALT, SECRETARY.

On motion, the report was received and spread upon the minutes, and the names of the registered pharmacists to be published in the proceedings.

Charles A. Mohr, chairman of the Committee on Adulteration, read the following letter from Mr. Southall, a member of the committee.

FLORENCE, April 22, 1892.

CHAS. A. MOHR, PH. G.—MOBILE:

DEAR SIR:—As the time is near for our annual meeting, which I regret very much to say, I shall not be able to attend, I will submit to you as chairman of Committee on Adulterations, my views on the subject, together with the small amount of investigation which I have made.

The fact that the physicians of to-day prescribe proprietary articles to such a great extent, which is not confined to the synthetic products alone, but embraces numerous galenicals, makes the subject of adulteration of much less importance than it formally was.

But there are left a few articles, the purity of which we as pharmacists are expected to vouch for.

One of these, and the one which in my experience is most universally adulterated is copaiba. This article I have never found to answer the pharmacopœial requirements, and upon thorough investigation I have found samples which were sold as best Para Copaiba to be adulterated with Gurjun Balsam and fixed oils.

Another article which I have investigated is Oil of Gaultheria. The samples subjected to treatment were found to be free from the usual adulterants, but I cannot state whether they were natural or artificial oils, as I did not subject them to distillation.

Seeing the statement in some journal that Chloride of Ammonium was treated with Prussian Blue to give a fine appearance, I made an effort to ascertain if such was true, although this does not come properly under the head of adulteration.

This I failed to do as was feared at the start from the fact that nearly all medicinal Chloride of Ammonium contains

appreciable quantities of iron, and doubting that if it were used there would not be sufficient prussiates remaining to be detectable.

Powdered Rhubarb I find to be of fair quality when purchased of reliable parties at reasonable price for such quality. I have seen some samples of Powdered Rhubarb offered for sale by jobbers that was almost worthless, and am convinced that a great deal of such grade finds its way into the retail store. No. 1 Castor Oil I find to be of good quality. The conclusion at which I arrive is that the adulteration of drugs is not practiced to the extent that it is of food products.

My friend Mr. Milner, will explain to you the cause of my absence from the meeting. Hoping that the meeting may be a pleasant and profitable one, and to be with you next year, I will close.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. M. SOUTHALL.

On motion, the report was received and spread upon the minutes.

On motion, the Committee on Adulteration was allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars for expense in making examinations.

The committee on the President's address reported as follows:

We, the committee appointed to act on the President's address, commend it to the Association and suggest that the recommendations contained therein are well advised and should be adopted.

We call special attention to the following: That the Legislative Committee be instructed to memorialize the next legislature to amend the laws as to rural districts, and we suggest it to be made to apply to towns of 500 inhabitants.

That his recommendation for a day to be devoted to an omnibus discussion is worthy of our consideration.

The plan adopted at the New Orleans meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association having failed, we, however, fully endorse his sentiments and hope some plan may be suggested that can be carried out.

E. P. GALT,
W. F. DENT,
G. W. BAINS.

The report was on motion received and spread upon the minutes.

The resolutions introduced to change the By-Laws, were on motion adopted.

A communication from the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association was read in regard to the different State Pharma-

ceutical Association meetings in their respective State buildings at Chicago next year. In connection with this subject the next place of meeting was discussed and Blount Springs selected.

The Committee on Resolutions of respect to Jas. Little and Archie J. Hamilton, reported as follows:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect on the death of our member, Brother Archibald J. Hamilton, of Mobile, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, God in His allwise providence has summoned by death,

BRO. ARCHIBALD J. HAMILTON,

Resolved, 1st. That we bow in humble submission to the will of the Maker.

Resolved, 2d. That in Bro. Hamilton we have lost a faithful and energetic member of our Association.

Resolved, 3d. That a page be set apart to his memory on the minutes of the Association, and the profound sympathy of this Association is hereby extended to the bereaved family.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of the resolutions be transmitted by our Secretary to the family of our deceased Brother.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. BAINS,

C. W. GOLDTHWAITE,

C. B. HERBERT.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect on the death of our member,

BRO. JAMES LITTLE,

late of Tuscaloosa, Ala., beg leave to report as follows:

That the announcement of the death of Bro. James Little has filled our hearts with sorrow, for in him we recognized the traits of character and qualifications that made him so useful to and beloved by this Association. He was truly a man with a warm heart and generous nature, of sterling integrity, of a cheerful disposition, affable and courteous, sincere and constant in his friendship, just and honorable in his dealings with his fellowmen, a professing Christian whose life exemplified the virtues of his religion, he made strong and enduring friends of those with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That the relatives of our deceased Brother have the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Association, in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That a page be set apart on the minutes of our Association to his memory, and that these resolutions be spread on said minutes.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. BAINS,

C. B. GOLDTHWAITE,

C. B. HERBERT.

The time for the installation of officers having arrived President Humphrey appointed Prof. C. A. Mohr and W. F. Dent, a committee to conduct the newly elected President, Mosely F. Tucker, to the stand. The retiring President said:

"It affords me great pleasure, sir, to congratulate you upon your election to the high office of President of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association. Since I have been a member of this Association you have been one of its most faithful workers, and it is but a recognition by the Association of its appreciation of your work and worth, that it elevates you to the highest office in its gift.

"I congratulate the Association in its selection of its President. In leaving the Chair, I must tender to each and every one of you my hearty thanks and express my great appreciation of the universal kind treatment I have received at your hands since I have been your presiding officer.

"It is with pleasure that I tender you, sir, this gavel with which you will direct the affairs of the Association. I am satisfied that this Association will never regret having elected you to this Chair, and I feel sure that you will so manage its affairs that it will go on prospering."

MOBILE, ALA., May 12, 1892.

GENTLEMEN: "I assure you that I am one of the proudest men in our beautiful State this day, but I feel that one more competent could be found to fill the responsible position to which you have elected me. Nevertheless, as I have received the greatest honor within the gift of this Association, I, as your President, will do my utmost to elevate our profession, and do my best under all circumstances while serving you, and if I fail, you may rest assured that it will be the fault of the head and not of the heart.

"I hope that each and every member will use his influence to get all the druggists of our State to join us, then at our next meeting we will have a membership of between 300 and 400, in place of 190 which we now have.

"Make up your minds to attend our next meeting, prepare papers and read them, bring your wives with you, and if you have none, you have a year in which to get one. Do not neglect this opportunity, but get one at once, bring them with you, for I assure you the presence of the ladies add greatly to our pleasure and makes our meetings more successful.

I again thank you for the great honor conferred.

The Committee on Resolutions of Thanks reported as follows :

Dr. Humphrey's remarks in offering resolutions of thanks.

At the close of this meeting it is meet and proper that this Association should express the gratitude that we all feel on this occasion. Never before in the history of this Association has it been our pleasure to enjoy such a surfeit of good things. We came here expecting to have a good time for you promised it when you invited us, but your goodness has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. I believe sir that this has been the most profitable as well as the most pleasant meeting in the history of this Association, and the seed sown here have fallen in good ground and I trust will bring forth an abundant harvest at our next meeting.

It is admitted on all hands that the meeting in Mobile has been one of the most enjoyable occasions of the annual meetings of this Association, and that thanks are due to the excellent Committee on Entertainment for the arrangement and for the transaction of the business of the Association in such perfect harmony with the social features thereof, and especially would we mention the names of Messrs. Mosely F. Tucker, P. C. Candidus, Albert E. Brown and Dr. Chas. A. Mohr, who have been untiring in their efforts to care for the comforts and pleasures of the members of this Association. So well have they acted their part that their success has been equalled by few committees and excelled by none.

The ride on the cars to Frascati by invitation of Mr. M. F. Tucker was most pleasant and enjoyed by all.

The excursion to Fort Morgan made possible by the generosity of the liberal hearted druggists of Mobile was the most interesting feature of the occasion. The sweet music furnished by the band, the stroll along the beach, gathering shells from the shore, the bracing winds, the sumptuous dinner, the sparkling wine, the foaming lager were enjoyed to such an extent that we thought not of the cares and trials incident to the life of a druggist, and with which we must now so soon do battle.

The kindness received at the hands of Sergeant Goetze in conducting us through the old historic fort and the free use of his quarters is certainly highly appreciated.

The surprise by which we were taken at the hospitable home of our President and the elegant refreshments tendered by Mrs. Tucker were among the most pleasant features that it has been our pleasure to enjoy.

The carriage drive to South End, over the famous Shell

road, and over the City was a most enjoyable treat and one long to be remembered by each and every one of us.

We would not forget the ladies of Mobile who contributed as largely to the pleasure and enjoyment of all of us. God bless the ladies. To Mrs. M. F. Tucker, our worthy honorary member, of whom we are so justly proud, we would tender our most sincere thanks for the lovely floral of roses and mignonettes so gracefully and tastefully put together in the shape of a Mortar and Pestle, the emblem of our profession.

To the Medical Society, of Mobile, are we indebted for the free use of their well arranged hall and other courtesies at their hands.

Especially are we grateful to Mayor Rich for his hearty welcome to the hospitalities of Mobile, which we have enjoyed to the fullest extent.

To the different railroads and hotels do we tender our hearty thanks for their liberal reduction in their charges.

We shall long remember this our eleventh annual meeting and will ever cherish a tender feeling for the good people of Mobile.

On motion, adopted by a rising vote.

No further business appearing, on motion, adjourned to meet at Blount Springs, the second Tuesday in May, 1893.

P. C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

The eleventh annual meeting passed off nicely, leaving an indellible impression upon our minds of having had the largest and most enjoyable time of all our meetings since the organization of our Association. The social features predominated. After adjournment of the first session many ladies and members went on the street cars to Frascati and had a delightful time. On Wednesday morning the steamer Mary Wittich, crowded with the pharmacists and ladies, steamed to Fort Morgan, under a magnificent gulf breeze, where the party landed, and under the conduct of the commander, Sergeant Goetze, inspected the Fort and its contents, and from the ramparts had a fine view of the Gulf. The party then repaired to the commodious quarters

of the sergeant, who politely placed them at our disposition, where a splendid repast was set, consisting of strawberry ice cream and substantials, and which were washed down with the juice of the Burgundy grape. Some of the parties fished and had *fisherman's luck*. After inhaling enough of *ozone* we bid adieu to the briny deep and returned to the beautiful Gulf City, where we surrendered to the Sleep of the Just. On Thursday afternoon the ladies with their escorts were carried in wagonettes and carriages around the City and down the world renowned Shellroad, whose scenery cannot be surpassed. The visitors then left for their respective homes where they arrived, feeling that they had well spent a few days of pleasure, and having found out that druggists also have souls and hearts.

After adjournment I received a telegram from the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association sending greetings, which I answered:

P. C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

P C Candidus.....	Mobile	C B Goldthwaite.....	Troy
Mosely F Tucker....	"	J D Humphrey....	Huntsville
Mrs Mosely F Tucker.	"	E P Galt.....	Selma
John W. Willis.....	"	Jas W Milner.....	Florence
Isham R Agee,.....	"	G W Bains.....	Birmingham
Jas S Archibald	"	H W Calais.....	Mobile
Albert E Brown.....	"	J G Dunn.....	"
Robert Cloud....	Tuscumbia	W F Dent.....	Montgomery
J E Curry.....	Tuscumbia	M F Goodloe.....	Gainsville
J J Hendon....	Mobile	F M Hawkshhead.....	Mobile
C B Herbert, Jr..	Greenville	J J McAfee.....	"
Miss Kate McAfee...	Mobile	Chas A Mohr.....	"
S D Murphy.....	Eutaw	C N Owen.....	"
Thomas F O'Rourke.	Mobile	Wm F Punch.....	"
E G Rutherford....	"	R Wildman.....	"
Theo A V Wolter....	"	C W Moore.....	"
Dave S Bauer.	"	Thos W Peagler...	Greenville
J E Martin.....	Brewton	A G Stewart	Greenville
W H Payne.....	Scottsboro	Frank S James.....	St Louis
L B Coley..	Alexander City	Geo Little.....	Tuscaloosa
Ed C Ray	Mobile	L N Depeyre.....	Mt Vernon

ROLL OF MEMBERS, 1892-93.

Parties who change their residences will please notify the Secretary.

Anderson Chas C..	Florence	Bingham, W E....	Tuscaloosa
Aberneathy R T.	Tuscumbia	Black, Chas A...	New Decatur
Austin, E K....	Birmingham	Booth, R C.....	Birmingham
Austin, J E....	Birmingham	Boyd, T P.....	Birmingham
Avent, Chas...	Birmingham	Bradshaw, J M....	Talladega
Agee, Isham R.....	Mobile	Brown, Albert E	Mobile
Archibald, James S.	Mobile	Buchanan, H C...	Russellville
Amerine, E P.	Montgomery	Burtwell, H E.....	Florence
Bains, G W....	Birmingham	Burtwell, James....	Florence
Bains, H B....	Birmingham	Bryant, W J.....	Pensacola
Baily Leonidas	Birmingham	Bauer, Dave S.....	Mobile
Bass, J B.....	Asheville	Castleberry J H.....	Oxford
Bass, J L.....	Brewton	Cawthon, A W.....	Selma

Cawthon, O M.	Selma	Hendon, J J.	Mobile
Cartwright, O B.	Decatur	Hendon, L A.	Bessemer
Coleman, A R.	Selma	Henderson, S H.	Talladega
Coleman, Chas.	Eutaw	Herbert, C B Jr.	Greenville
Cross, E H.	Gadsden	Hoepfner, Albert.	Cullman
Candidus, Philip C.	Mobile	Hollan, J W.	Troy
Carrell, A S.	Bessemer	Humphrey, J D.	Huntsville
Calais, H W.	Mobile	Hurd, Wm G.	Prattville
Carter, Jos A.	"	Hutchings, J P.	Huntsville
Cullen, F B.	Ozark	Hunter, Forest V.	Troy
Cun'gham G A.	Selma	Hawkshead, F M.	Mobile
Cloud, Robt.	Tuscumbia	Hubbard Dudley S.	"
Coley, Lem B Alex'der City		Jones, J F.	Tuscaloosa
Collier, W A.	Clanton	Kelly, W D.	Demopolis
Christian, M N.	Brewton	Koonce, W C.	Columbia
Davis, J H.	Attala	Kirkpatrick E M.	Greenville
Dement, H B.	Huntsville	Lazarus, B D.	Opelika
Denny, W T.	Mobile	Langhorn, M J.	Uniontown
Dill, Wm Y.	Tuscaloosa	Lee Henry B.	Florence
Dunlap, Chas J.	Huntsville	Lipscomb, J O.	Scottsboro
Duncan, J J.	Birmingham	Little, George.	Tuscaloosa
Dunn, J G.	Mobile	Lockhart, R P.	Selma
Dent, W F.	Montgomery	Lockhard, W D.	Selma
Depeyre, L N.	Mt Vernon	Lovelady, R F.	Pratt Mines
Dominique, F.	Mobile	Lynch, J P.	Birmingham
Elam, Edward E.	Anniston	Lewis, Ed H.	Montgomery
Engram, B H.	Troy	Lloyd, W H.	Pineapple
Ebrenz, Philip E.	Huntsville	McAfee, J J.	Mobile
Fuller, Wm H.	Union Sprgs	McAfee, Miss Kate.	"
Flynt, J C.	Gurley	McMiller, P K.	Birmingham
Galt, E P.	Selma	McMiller, J W.	Birmingham
Gilbert, Thos H.	Huntsville	McCarty, Miles.	Whistler
Godden, Amzi.	Birmingham	McPherson, J C.	Oxford
Goff, Sidney J.	Montgomery	McPherson, J J.	Oxford
Goldthwaite, Chas C.	Troy	Maddox, T B Jr.	Birmingham
Goodhue, H T.	Oxford	Milner, Joseph.	Florence
Goodloe, M F.	Gainesville	Milner, Jas W.	Florence
Groves, J Courtney.	Selma	Miller, Frederic.	Mobile
Gunn, W R.	Birmingham	Mohr, Chas A.	"
Gunnels, J N.	Oxford	Mohr, Chas.	"
Gunnels, Jno M.	Oxford	Murphy, Sam D.	Eutaw
George, Jas H.	Mobile	Murphy, James.	Eutaw
Hale, Robt H.	York Station	McCreary, E.	Evergreen
Hays, J B.	Tuscaloosa	Martin, J E.	Brewton
Hayne V M.	Selma	Moore, C W.	Mobile
Heidt, C C.	Selma	McDougald, H H.	Columbia
Heidt, Oliver.	Selma	Moody, A R.	Piedmont

Moody M T.....Piedmont	Spann Ed C.....Montgo'ry
Nash, Cranston .Huntsville	Shirley. Zimri. . North Port
Newman, Y P.Birmingham	Sheldon, Geo A.....Mobile
Nolen J G.....Birmingham	Stewart, A G.... Greenville
Newman, R W.Birmingh'm	Smith, Thos E..... Mobile
Norton, E B... Birmingham	Taylor, W D.....Bessemer
Owen, C N.....Mobile	Terrell, C A.....Uniontown
Ortman, J H.....Mobile	Tucker, Mosely F..... Mobile
O'Neil, G W Oc'an Sgs, Miss	Taylor, Murray..Calera
O'Rourke, Thos F... Mobile	Tayloe, G W.... Birmingham
Parker, Jas P... Livingston	Tyr, R L... McDonnough, Ga
Parker, H D... Birmingham	Van Antwerp, G... Mobile
Parker, Jno L. Birmingham	Van Antwerp, A..... Mobile
Parker, W B.. Birmingham	Vaught, Wm N.....Sheffield
Patton, J O... Birmingham	Wall, W R..... Birmingham
Philips, C D.....Bessemer	Ward, Wm G..... Mobile
Punch, Wm. F..... Mobile	Watkins, W H.... Huntsville
Prude, J W.... Birmingham	Wheyland, E B..... Mobile
Peagler, T W.... Greenville	Willis, John W..... Mobile
Quarles, G M..... Mobile.	Willis, J B..... Waverly
Rison, John L.. Huntsville	Watkins, J R Alexander
Reid, Geo P L..... Marion	Wikle, J L..... Anniston
Ruff, C T. Montgomery	Wildman, Richard.... Mobile
Rutherford, E G.... Mobile	Wilkerson, P W..... Marion
Rountree, Jos L... Hartselle	Wilkerson, C W... Bir'ingh'm
Ruff, James C. Montgo'ery	Winnemore, S E..... Benton
Ray, Ed C..... Mobile	Williamson, J L... Tuscaloosa
Stollenwerck, A L. Bir'ingm	Williford, J D.... Tuscaloosa
Stone, M M... Birmingham	Witherspoon, W J C. Sheffield
Southall, C M..... Florence	Withington, M E... Bgham
Strudwick, W S..... Selma	Wolter, Theo A V.... Mobile
Smith, Chas J... Demopolis	Wood, Walter A.... Lafayette
Smith, Geo W.... Anniston	Wood, J W..... Columbia
Scruggs, J O.... Livingston	Weatherly, W E... Montg'm'y
Williams, Sam A..... Troy	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Prof. Jno. M. Maisch, Chas. A. Tufts, Prof. P. W. Bedford
Mrs. M. F. Tucker.

APPENDIX.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

CHAS. A. MOHR, M. D: G. PH.

It is a strange fact that in these days when so much is made of educational matters, so much done to make the acquisition of knowledge a comparatively easy matter to all. When so much is done by individuals, communities and governments to this end that there are men who seem to think that it is a loss of time to add to their little store of knowledge reasoning that they had been to an extent successful with but a little learning. We apply our remarks directly to members of our profession. No doubt every member present has heard expressions such as "Of what avail are associations to me in my business." "How can the sciences of Chemistry, Materia Medica or Physics affect me in conducting my business?" That "little learning is a bad thing," is an old saying, but little learning is better than no learning is a truth, and much learning still better than little learning is a self-evident fact.

The ignorant man who has done well in any calling in having accumulated a good share of worldly goods would have achieved great success had he been a learned man. Information and knowledge or a good solid education is the best investment in the world. The demands on the pharmacist of to-day are such that an education, general and scientific, is absolutely necessary if he desires to take a front place. And this must begin with the lad who, as is most commonly the case, has not yet attained the age when most boys leave the common schools. Beginning his struggle for existence when the boys of his age are still at school he is necessarily guided by his principal.

The arduous duties of a boy in a drug store are very unattractive to boys who are choosing a calling, hence the choice of the employer is rather limited rather than choosing, he is obliged to cultivate and train the material at command and these are the lads who in later years become the pharmacist, hence the responsibility is not insignificant. It

behooves the principal to become in a measure the preceptor and on his judgment and care as such, much depends. What shall these boys be taught, is an important question. First they should be if possible trained to studious habits, a good knowledge of the English language to write legibly and read intelligently are indispensable. The preliminary education should be directed to meeting the requirements for entrance into a school of Pharmacy and Chemistry, not simply to be able to comply with the certain requirements to matriculate but such as will qualify him to follow his studies intelligently and profitably. An experience of several years with students of pharmacy and medicine has convinced me that one of the chief difficulties in the way of these young men is the lack of a good preliminary more important than the usually demanded, three years practical experience in a drug store or three years previous reading medicine. The start right in the beginning is the easiest method. Make the boy study English Grammar and Rhetoric, the principles of Latin Grammar, study the latter if possible to the extent of reading easy prose compositions. Then by all means make him master arithmetic as far as he can. The elements of geometry and algebra are very essential. These are by all means the first essentials for the embryo student of pharmacy and medicines, so far as my experience as teacher of pharmacy and chemistry extends more important than usual above mentioned requirement.

Now as to preliminary or elementary study in the particular branches which will in the future curriculum, I would insist in absence of an instructor to begin with the most elementary books possible, to obtain nothing is too simple for the beginner; nothing is more difficult than to clear a confused and an undisciplined mind.

The veriest primer on the subject is the text book the beginner demands. The student who aspires to success in botany and chemistry will soon be at sea in a course of lectures on these subjects unless he is well grounded in the first principles, which are not mastered by simply reading them over a time or two.

Pharmacy is so nearly dependent on chemistry that in the strict sense of the term a pharmacist is a chemist, therefore I do not consider it irrelevant in emphasizing the importance of this branch of science as a part of the curriculum of the student in pharmacy. I do not think I am saying too much in that a lecturer or teacher of chemistry in our school is in about as good a position to judge of the

shortcomings in the preliminary studies of students as another connected with such an institution.

In the first place it is not the function of the lecturer to define common English, and a student is naturally supposed to know enough English to understand the average lectures, of course aside from technicalities, but I must confess this is too often, sad to say, the case. The subject of the relations of Volume, Weight and Density explains so much of that important subject Specific Gravity, and could be easily explained and in a very few moments, to men possessing a knowledge of the principles of algebra or geometry.

If W = the Weight

D = the Density,

V = the Volume,

Then $W = V D$,

Then $V = \frac{W}{D}$

Or, $D = \frac{W}{V}$

These simple equations will explain the relationship at once to such a student, but the lecturer demands much sympathy when his pupils are untrained in the use of symbols. Why in such cases it would require the use of two full lecture hours to explain the matter, and, then alas, a future quiz will probably elicit the fact that they have forgotten all about it.

The proper kind of preparation is more essential to a student of chemistry than a smattering of some facts pertaining to the science. Let a lecturer tell his students that the intensity of light on a given surface is inversely as the square of the distance from the source of light or that the specific heats of simple bodies are inversely as their atomic weights, or the proportions in which N and O are combined in the five oxides of nitrogen are simple multiples of each other, and I assure you the man who knows little of English and less of mathematics is fairly swamped in this sea of empty words which bewilder his brain and have solely the effect of voting physics and chemistry a bore. No wonder these men malign this branch of their curriculum.

To my mind, there is no recreation more healthful to the mind and body to young aspirants for honors in pharmacy

than the study of Botany. This beautiful page in the story of nature is always open alike to all. No excuse here for being unable to procure means to read especially so to those favorably located, I mean the country boy. Little is necessary an elementary work of botany that prepared by the good and great Asa Gray, for beginners is the best, a small magnifying glass and a lot of newspapers wherein to preserve his specimens. Interest a boy in the first steps, encourage him a little and you will be surprised at the love for nature it begets and the enthusiasm created by the prosecution of this rarely beautiful study, and in a comparatively short time will be well acquainted with the flower of his surroundings.

The lecturer on materia medica now tells his class that by "Red Rose" is meant the petal of the Red Rose, that Saffron is the stigmas of *Crocus Sativus*. The untutored student is at a loss to understand, our young botanist however hears words that he is as familiar with as with his own name. Even in his lectures on botany he will find his previous knowledge and field work will give him an inestimable advantage. Teach the boys in such a manner then they will understand what the lecturers will say and you will be repaid by the success of the men.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

GENTLEMEN: The subject of this paper is an important one and which ought to interest every pharmacist. A great deal of thought has been given to it by members of our profession all over the country, and it seems strange in connection with the fact that as the National Formulary has been discussed in all of our journals and by some of our ablest men before all of our State Associations that the work is so little comprehended and appreciated by the profession generally.

There has been and possibly is yet, some fault found with it, but the objections come generally from those who have given it little thought, and consequently know little or nothing concerning it. Like every innovation the National Formulary is suffering from incompetent criticism from those who magnify the few errors and wholly ignore the advantages.

On numbers of occasions the objection that considerable difficulty is experienced in finding the formula wanted, has

been noticed. Not that the National Formulary did not contain it, but there is some little trouble in finding what is wanted.

Compiling a work of this character is not like compiling a dictionary or a dispensatory, in which the alphabetical arrangement is the chief aim. In the National Formulary, classification has been the aim, and we all know how difficult that is.

It is simply impossible to mark out with exactitude definite limit to the chemical and therapeutic properties of drugs. In the National Formulary are formulas under the head of potassium salts, sodium salts, lithium salts, iodine, etc., but just as a formula may be placed among the potassium salts, another ingredient may as correctly place it in the salts of sodium class; just as if from one point of view a medicine may be described as a cathartic. We are sometimes compelled to place it among the diuretics and diaphoretics. As absolute correct classification was out of the question, the Committee on the National Formulary added alphabetical index to the work to alleviate this fault, which makes the objection a very poor one, although quite frequently raised.

Another objection, and one apparently more strenuous, is the many different preparations that are necessary to be made to finish a product. This same objection could be made of the pharmacopeia. This is the excuse of the procrastinator, the man who waits until the last moment to make a product. A number of preparations ought to be made and kept in stock; stock preparations, ready for use, and you can then finish any preparation in a few minutes. A list of these stock preparations will be given further on, as we wish now to consider a very serious question that confronts us to-day—a question, the result of which is very important to the pharmacist, and which is growing in magnitude daily.

The question is the prescribing of these quasi-proprietary medicines by the physician.

That it is fast becoming the habit of the physician to depend on men outside of his profession to do his therapeutic thinking and himself falling into the state of innocuous desuetude in that respect is evident to all of us. That the doctor has a great deal of thinking to do we admit, but we must take this question to ourselves and persuade the doctor to turn some of those thoughts back to the time when he was taught, and which is still being taught more learnedly than ever; that the therapeutics is one of the five important branches of pathology, and that the only scientific

way to practice therapy is for the physician to make his diagnosis and study out the therapeutic properties of the drugs which he thinks is the remedy to meet the case. As it is now, we have concerns who put up remedies for the physician to meet almost any disease. True they send the doctor the formula of the preparation, but is it correct? If it were correct, could not any pharmacist prepare it? Do the manufacturers say he can? Emphatically, "no." If the entire formula is given, *why* cannot any educated pharmacist prepare it? It is printed in plain English and you are well versed in that language.

You are familiar with every ingredient in the published formula; you have been engaged in the practice of pharmacy long enough and have given it sufficient study to know how to properly compound that formula, but all this goes for nothing. They say you cannot prepare it and no one else but themselves. The doctor accepts that claim and you permit him to labor under that delusion or mistake by not asserting yorselves.

If this continues what need will there be for educated pharmacists—men who spend as much time poring over therapeutics and chemistry as the doctor does over anatomy, and for the main purpose of beautifying the doctor's patient. It seems to be the impression among physicians that the principal reason for pharmacists to follow their vocation is to make money. This is not true. There are a number of men and pharmacists who have nothing else in view, but the making of money, and there are a great many physicians who are keeping them company in this respect, but they are not all. We have pharmacists and we have doctors with whom the thought of their fee is a secondary consideration and when the censors of any Medical Association charge us indirectly of thinking of nothing but our financial gain they are wrong, and we deny it. The main reason for this constant discussion as regards the physician is to make him see his position and what he is doing. We do not ask any State Medical Association to control the currents of trade. We certainly have more sense than that. We certainly would do it ourselves if that was our aim and do it far more successfully than the doctor. But to return to the original question. Educated pharmacists will soon not be needed, for instead of the pharmacist taking the prescription and mapping out his mode of procedure and satisfying himself that the dose of each ingredient is safe and not beyond the maximum before commencing the compounding of it. Any one can if he is able to read and see that the names on the prescription corresponds

with that on the package, succeed in pouring the medicine from one bottle to another as well as the experienced pharmacist. This would be a fine commentary on our pharmacy laws, that compel a man to devote years of study and labor for this end.

Now, you as pharmacists must not permit any other profession to be your superiors and especially men who cannot compare with you in pharmacal knowledge, education, skill and improvement. You know what learned men the scientific world has drawn from your ranks, and it is not necessary for the profession of pharmacy to make any excuses for itself. It has, like every other profession its shortcomings, but they are gradually being overcome and the movement will be more rapid if you make the incentive greater.

But why does the doctor prescribe these ready-made preparations? The reasons are ignorance with some and indifference with a great many.

With the latter they are handy and it is so easy to prescribe them. The doctor does not have to puzzle over the pharmacopeia and dispensatory, but have right before him the article that will suit the case (according to its circular).

By this we are led to believe that the majority of these physicians follow the old rule as treating diseases by name regardless of any pathological indications calling for the specific remedy. The sad results following this unscientific method in practice should induce every man to investigate for himself and base his practice upon pathology. The physicians say they know the formulas of these preparations.

Is this true. Do they know the entire formula? We dispute that, for, by reasons already stated they do not know every ingredient the preparation contains. For instance, there is a preparation on the market containing according to its published formula, 15 grs. each, brom. potass. and chloral and 1-8 gr. each ex. connab indica and ex. hyoscyamus to a teaspoonful. Do the manufacturers say you can prepare that? What difference does it make what kind of a relic is used so that it contains the proper quantity of the active ingredients. The doctor knows he is prescribing brom. potass. chloral, ex. connab., ind. ex. hyoscyamus, because he accepts the concerns printed statement, but does he know what else? If he is positive that he is prescribing nothing else, could he not with more consistency adhere to the ethics of his profession which he is so fond in calling to his defense, and write his RX for brom. potass., chloral, etc.

Now, we know that a certain remedy will not cure all cases of a certain disease, so it is clear that the doctor must

be thoroughly versed in the precise action of the remedies they use. They must know in what their lesion consists, whether it be excess of action, deficiency of action or printed action.

If the use of any of these ready made preparations produces either of these results, how is the doctor to know at what particular point in the preparation this action is produced. He does not know, so he discards the preparation and resorts to his knowledge of therapy, the path that true and scientific medicine demanded of him at first.

Without that knowledge, all their prescribing is done in the dark. No remedy should ever be given until the pathological indications calling for it is well understood and pointed out be the symptoms of the case. The action of the remedy must be well understood or they have no right to prescribe them, and if they prescribe medicines routinely which they do not understand, it is guess work, and unmitigated quackery. Every man practices quackery when he gives a medicine without a perfect knowledge of every ingredient it contains.

The routine method of prescribing is opening the way in the practice of medicine which will permit many a man to creep in who is mentally and morally unfit to be associated with that grand science. It is another boomerang in the shape of self-medication, the habit the public is becoming accustomed to. In the April issue of the "College and Chemical Record" is a complaint of the "growing tendency at the present day among those people wholly unacquainted with the action of remedies to the self-administration of medicines." It states that "never before these advanced days has it been customary for men and women to prescribe for their own use, without consultation with medical men, medicines which in large doses are dangerous to even a toxical degree." It concludes by asking if there should not be some restriction placed upon the pharmacist in the sale of these potent agents.

It seems to be the physician's disposition that as soon as things go a little wrong with them to place the brunt on the pharmacist. Who is to blame for the growing habit of self-medication?

The censure rests on no one but the physicians themselves, for it is they that open the way for the public to receive that little learning which is dangerous. He writes on his RX "Sleepine, 1 ounce." The patient reads it, is surprised that he can read it and has it filled at a cost of 25 cents and if it proves efficacious, he recommends it to his friends. When he thinks he is troubled that way again he does not

go to his physician, but saves that dollar and goes to his druggist and asks for 25 cents worth of sleepine. The druggist learns by inquiry that it is intended for what it is recommended, puts it up, and if he is a careful man, adds the directions, and there you are. Let the physician adhere to the proper and scientific way of prescribing and this growing evil will stop. The pharmacist can assist the doctor very materially in putting a stop to it by recommending the National Formulary. Let him know that in it he can find any formula he may want.

If he thinks the addition or subtraction of an ingredient will suit his case better, he has that advantage. He will find the base of a great many prescriptions which he can add to to suit his case and he will find that it opens the way for a more therapeutical knowledge and also that he will have the satisfaction of knowing even to the aromatics what the formula contains.

Now, it is your duty as pharmacists to acquaint yourselves with the National Formulary and bring it to the notice of physicians. We cannot blame physicians for knowing nothing of the work when so many pharmacists are in the same state of ignorance. Acquaint yourself with it, so that you can answer any question fully and intelligently and you will be surprised to see how readily the doctor will accept it as his guide in prescribing.

At the last meeting of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association a report from the chairman of the Committee on the National Formulary was presented which stated that as the work had proved so thorough and complete a revised edition was not necessary, and that it was highly probable that such an edition would not be published until after the publication of the next pharmacopeia.

But, following this flattering report came the statement that a circular had been mailed to all the members of the Committee of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, and to those representing the different Pharmaceutical Associations requesting suggestions as to such changes and additions as seemed desirable, and out of 54 members sent out replies were received from 16, and but 1 out of those 16 sent a practical formula and suggestion. We hope that one came from Alabama. The Pharmaceutical Era wants to know why this apathy on the part of those directly interested in the work? That journal then gives the true reason by attributing it to the neglect of the druggists in bringing it to the notice of the physicians, for they have uniformly adopted it when intelligently recommended by the druggists.

This proves the necessity of concerted action.

We will now leave the physician and consider what the National Formulary can do for the pharmacist in a commercial sense, by making a few comparisons between the published formula of some of these quasi-proprietary medicines and the cost to him of the same formula in the National Formulary if made by himself. We will take bromidia for instance, a preparation that is perhaps prescribed more than any other. You know what it contains, also that it costs you 67 cents for a 4 ounce bottle. On page 1197 (this is taken from Remington's Pharmacy with the National Formulary combined) formula No. 253, in the National Formulary we find the same formula, under the name of Comp. Mixture of Chloral and Brom. Potass., which will cost you not more than 25 cents for the same quantity you pay 67 cents for to some one else—a saving of 42 cents. Of course if the doctor prescribes bromidia, dispense bromidia by all means, but call his attention to the National Formulary preparation and get him to prescribe that. Another instance, and these are but two of a great many, and this one is more glaring because it casts a reflection upon the pharmacist's ability and competency. Several concerns are putting Sol. Boro.-Glycerine on the market, with no other claim than superior manufacture and purity of material, and for which they demand \$1.25 a pound of 12 full ounces. These manufacturers continually harp on purity of material and superior manufacture, as if they are the only ones that can obtain a pure drug and competent to compound it. That is the inference they want the doctor to draw, and you have permitted him to draw it so long that he believes it. The memorial of the Alabama State Medical Association to the Alabama State Pharmaceutical Association proves that. The pharmacist also assists the manufacturer in his inference by keeping those products in stock.

The pharmacist uses as pure material as the manufacturer, and his work is as superior, so why will he not make these preparations himself, and when a physician asks him for A's Sol. Boro.-Glycerine, say: "I do not keep anything made by others that I can make myself. Here is a Sol. of Boro.-Glycerine of my own manufacture, that is made of the purest material obtainable and with skill equal to any. I can recommend it for your use."

In all instances that instills the doctor with a higher regard for you and your profession, and he shows it by accepting your product.

On page 1156 of the National Formulary, we find an excellent formula for Sol. Boro.-Glycerin. The cost is about 60 cents per pound if you make it, and you can conscientious-

ly say that the ingredients are as pure as can be had, and manipulation the best. These manufacturers employ the best men they can find to advertise their goods to the physicians through a personal interview. Why can't you do the same? Is it because you do not know your business? Why will you permit men to enter your own domain and take away from you what belongs to you without a show of resistance? Discussing this evil in Associations and among each other will not check it. Make these things yourself and show them to your physician and talk to him about them. That is the only way you will succeed, and it is the only proper and effective way. Instead, the manufacturer persuades you that you ought to be satisfied with the profit the sale of his goods brings you, and after you buy you are in suspense that it might prove dead stock and a great many times wish you hadn't bought. Now, here is the pharmacist, the very man who ought to be zealously at work to lift up his profession on the plane with other professions, the very one who is assisting in its degeneration and then complains of it. As it is tending, the pharmacist will eventually become the place where drugs and medicines are bought and sold and nothing else. Is it necessary to have the colleges of pharmacy and pharmacy laws to fit a man to be a drug merchant?

Now, we are not saying one word in disparagement of the manufacturer. His business is legitimate, and has rights as well as the pharmacist, but the law of self-preservation is above all other laws, and you ought to enforce that law and not let it remain a dead letter when it affects your interests. Would you sit quietly and permit the legislature to pass a law forbidding you to make any preparation? Hardly, but you permit the manufacturer to take the place of the legislature with but few words of protest.

Gentlemen, this is a long lengthy paper, but it is a serious subject. You buy elixirs. You handle A, B and C's Elixir Bark and Iron, simply because one of your physicians has been convinced by A's agent that his is the best, and prescribes that, another physician wants B's on the same claim and another C's for similar reasons. Or if you handle but one, say A's, here is a difficulty often met with, and a very annoying one at that. A person presents you with a prescription calling for Elixir Bark and Iron, that was originally filled by another pharmacist. That man used C's prescription; you fill it with A's which you know contains the same quantity of the active ingredients, but you cannot convince the customer of it being the same only the color and taste being different. He sees that for himself and

that very fact arouses distrust in his mind. He accepts it under mental protest, for he does not like to dispute you, but the chances are that he will go straightway to your competitor, and if he keeps C's elixir in stock, you have lost that man's trade and influence. The elixirs can be easily reversed in that case, the other fellow will suffer, so it is clear that you ought to make your own preparations as far as practicable and obtain your formulas from a standard work, so that *your* elixir will exactly correspond in taste and color with that made in New York, San Francisco and New Orleans. We have the pharmacopeia for that purpose for official preparations and we must adopt some standard work of unofficial preparations and the National Formulary ought to be that standard.

You pay \$6.00 a doz. pints for Elixir Bark and Iron. On page 1231 of the National Formulary, you will find the formula for that elixir. You can make it according to that, with 2 grains of Pyrophosphate Iron to the teaspoonful for 28 cents a pint. One large manufacturing house lists Elixir Bark and Iron at \$6.00 a doz. pts., and Elixir Bark, Iron and Strych. at \$6.75 a doz. pts. net. As the latter is but the addition of $1\frac{1}{4}$ grs. Strychnine to the pint of the former, you can readily see what 15 grs. of Strychnine costs you if you order a dozen pints of the latter.

Elixir Pepsin costs you 67 cents. On page 1239 of the National Formulary is a formula hard to improve, and a pint made by that formula will cost you 27 cents, and you will know it contains 1 grain pure Pepsin to the teaspoonful.

The doctor says it is so easy to write A or B's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Call his attention to the many different formulas of Cod Liver Oil in the National Formulary, and if he likes brevity all that is necessary for him to do is to write the name of the formula with the letters N. F. prefixed, or Elixir Pepsin N. F., or Elixir Bark and Iron N. F., we do the rest.

Of course the ideal pharmacist will not attempt anything he cannot perform creditably and if you are not confident of your ability, follow Prof. Hemms' advice and buy the National Formulary preparations. New and expensive apparatus is not necessary. With 2 or 3 glass percolators, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. glass funnels and a few evaporating dishes, assorted sizes, in addition to what you have, you can make almost anything in the National Formulary.

Keep in stock the following basic preparations and you can finish any formula in a short time:

1	Gal. Elix. Cinchona detannated No. 44.....	\$ 85
1	“ “ Adjurans, No. 25.....	55
1	“ “ Aromatic, No. 31.....	1 20
2	pints Elix. Pepsin, No. 81.....	55
1	“ “ Yerba Santa Arom, No. 54.....	25
1	gal. “ Taraxacum Co, No. 105.....	80
8	oz. Spr. Orange Co., No. 338.....	80
1	pint Aromatic Spr., No. 337.....	55
8	oz. Spr. Curacao, No. 340.....	75
2	oz. Purified Talcum, No. 385.....	25
1	pint Syr. Yerba Santa Arom., No. 361.....	25
1	“ Tr. Cinchona detannated, No. 393.....	70
1	“ Cochineal Coloring, No. 211.....	20
1	“ Tr. Cudbear, No. 407.....	25
1	“ Tr. Quillaya, No. 410.....	15
1	“ Sol. Carmine, No. 210.....	30
1	“ Tasteless Tr. Iron, No. 397.....	45

In adopting the National Formulary we obtain uniformity of preparations, which pharmacists are very much in need of. It is highly recommended by all of our able men and will be by yourself when you become familiar with it. The Alabama Pharmaceutical Association ought to appoint a committee to correspond with the druggists of the State in reference to the National Formulary and urge its adoption.

P. E. EBRENZ.

QUERY—State the practical uses of the Metric System and its advantages over the other systems of weights and measures.

In view of the fact that the Committee on Revision of the forthcoming United States Pharmacopeia has adopted the Metrical System in weighing solids and measuring liquids, it is important that every pharmacist should understand it. Before explaining the Metrical System it is well to review our own, if it can be called System. It is based on the old imperial standard of Troy pound of 5760 grains. In case of doubt this is determined by comparing with a given measure of distilled water, weighed at a temperature of 62° Fahr. Thus a cubic inch of distilled water weighed in air with brass weights, at the above temperature, is equal to two hundred and fifty-two grains and 458-1000 part of a grain.

The measure found which the weight is estimated is determined by means of a pendulum vibrating seconds of time, in a vacuum, at the latitude of London, and at the

level of the sea. It has been found that the length of such a pendulum, in comparison with our yard of 36 inches, would be 39 1393-10,000 inches. It must be admitted that this is an arbitrary standard.

Great Britain has since much improved on that System by adopting the imperial gallon which is equal to ten avoirdupois pounds at 60° Fahr. This change necessitated the increase in the number of fluid ounces to twenty in the pint. The advantage in this change was very great, as the fluid ounce of water weighs as much as the avoirdupois ounce 4375 of grains. Of course even this improvement does not come up to the Metrical System.

In the United States, we unfortunately have the old different weights—the Troy ounce of 480 grains—the avoirdupois ounce of 437.5 grains, and the fluid ounce of 455.7 grains.

In face of this incongruity there are many druggists and others opposed to the adoption of the Metrical System. They cannot give any reason for it, but I suppose it is because they are accustomed to it, and like the farmer who carries his corn to the mill on his mule, on one side corn and on the other brickbats, because his father did so before him.

The United States Pharmacopeia of 1880, adopted parts by weight, but was, very unpopular among the druggists because it required much calculation.

The convention in 1890 for revising the United States Pharmacopeia have wisely adopted the Metrical System, because it is best, being based on scientific principles. To the French belongs the honor of having established it, and all scientific and practical men admit it to be the most complete and convenient that wit of man has suggested. In the French system the unit from which all the other calculations are made, is a measure of extension. The ten millionth part of a quarter of the earth's meridian is the unit from which their calculations are made. This unit is called the metre. It is 39 and 371-1000 inches. The metre is divided into ten parts, each of which is called a decimetre, and it is again divided into ten parts, each of which is called a centimetre.

A cubic decimetre is called a litre, and is taken as the unit of measures of capacity. A cubic centimetre of distilled water, at its maximum density, that is at a temperature of 39.5° F. is taken as the unit of weights and is called a gramme. All the subdivisions and multiples of these units are by tens, and the system is therefore called the decimal system.

The system is used by all civilized nations except the United States and Great Britain. It is making good progress and is used in this Country in the United States Marine and Army Hospitals. It is also used by the most chemists and scientific men, and I hope will some day be used by the whole country. We have to admit that our system of currency, is nothing else than the decimal system—Eagle, Dollar, Dime, Cent and Mills. The principal weights and measures used by the pharmacists are the gram or gramme and the litre.

1 gramme	is	.10	decigramme
1	"	..	.100 centigramme
1	"	..	.1000 milligram
10	"	"	1 decagramme
100	"	"	1 hectogramme
1000	"	"	1 kilogramme

1 Minim	=	0,06 ccm (0,061613)
60 " (1 fl. drm.)	=	3,70 "
8 fl. drm. (1 fl. oz.)	=	29,57 "
16 fl. oz. (1 pint)	=	473,11 "
20 fl. oz.	=	591,50 "
1 grain	=	0,064,80 grammes
1 ounce	=	31,103 "
16 "	=	497,656 "
(a. A. 1 Min. engl.	=	0,91, 1 Min. = 0,95 grains.
1 pint engl.	=	20 fl. oz. 1 pint = 16 fl. oz.)

P. C. CANDIDUS.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE NASCENT STATE?

In the first place let us take the word molecule; we find it is derived from the Latin molecule, and means the smallest body that can exist in a free state.

Now, all matter consists of molecules and all molecules consist of atoms; some molecules having a greater number of atoms than others, owing to the nature of the substance from whence the molecule springs. Now, it is evident that an atom is smaller than a molecule and the moment these atoms are set free or leave the molecules or are hatched, as it were, then at this instant these atoms are said to be in a Nascent State. Take, for instance, free oxygen gas; this we know to exist as a collection of molecules of oxygen and each molecule consisting of two atoms.

Let us now liberate these atoms or cause them to be born; at this instant they exist as separate atoms, now,

when they realize the fact that this stage has been reached they are then in the Nascent State, and become very active and all on the alert to find something with which they can combine; if other atoms of the same kind are present, they unite in pairs to form molecules, but if they find any other atoms of a different nature, they partake of this substance rather than those of a similar composition. Let us take chlorine gas. The principal properties of this we know are those of healing organic matter, or disengaging colors from fabrics. Let us take a piece of colored cloth which is perfectly dry and expose it to the action of this gas, we see at once that no effect is produced, color remaining in cloth; let us now moisten the cloth with a little water, then submit it to the action of chlorine and watch the result. We see at once said chlorine decomposes the water, (the symbol of which is H_2O), the oxygen is liberated, and being in a Nascent State and very active at that instant, has a strong tendency to oxydize other substances, so much so that it unites with the coloring matter, taking it away from the piece of cloth, leaving said cloth in a colorless condition.

Once more and we have finished. Take for example a candle; we know this to be made up principally of two elements, carbon and hydrogen. Note the result of the combustion. These two elements unite with the air and form compounds of carbonic acid and water; now, if we could catch and weigh these products of the combustion, we find that their united weights would be greater than the weight of the candle and this increase in weight will be due to the weight of the oxygen which has been taken from the air and united to the carbon and hydrogen showing beyond the shadow of a doubt that during the combustion of the candle the atoms of the two gases have been made very active or made to assume a Nascent State, and combine with the oxygen of the air. On the same principle, snow on the roof of a house becomes heavier after it melts.

This seems paradoxical, but nevertheless it is a fact.

Now, my friends, let it be with us as it is with the burning of the candle or the melting of the snow. Let us add weight to knowledge; we are in the midst of science, and we have only to stretch forth one hand and reap a portion. Let us realize the fact that knowledge is power and let us demonstrate the fact by building up our meetings and reap an abundant harvest. Let us work while it is day, for the night cometh. Let us build up a brilliant record, a record that will go sounding down the corridors of time, and one that shall be handed down to generations as a path

that shall guide them in the right direction. Let our motto be "Labor Omnia Vincit," and after we have finished administering to the wants of the followers of Æsculapius, let us be prepared to meet the final summons for the next world. For in the twinkling of an eye the Angel of Death may be the bearer of this sad mission. When he hides this tenement of clay to throw off the garb of mortality and put on the garb of immortality, then may our spirits be wafted by the gentle zephyrs up to the Golden Gates of that Crystal Palace and enter that Elysium above.

When the faded flower shall freshen,
Freshen never more to fade;
Where the shaded sky shall brighten,
Brighten never more to shade;

Where the Sun-blaze never scorches,
Where the Star beams cease to chill,
Where the flower shall bloom in fragrance,
In the Moonbeams soft and still.

Where the Moon shall make in gladness,
And the day the joy prolong;
Where the Moon shall break the sadness,
Midst the burst of Holy song.

My friends let us meet and rest,
With the Holy and the Blest.

T. P. BOYD.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY! WHAT ARE ITS ADVANTAGES?

In perusing the questions reported to be discussed at the present meeting, I find amongst them the query: The National Formulary! What are its advantages?

There is no doubt in my mind but that you, one and all, have an idea what this work is, but permit me the liberty to briefly explain, should there be one here who does not quite understand it.

What the National Formulary is and for what purposes it was published can best be told in the words of the prefix.

It is well known that the remedies for which the Pharmacopeia prescribes definite standards constitutes only a limited portion of the medical profession for their treatment of the sick.

Owing to the absence of an authorized standard, many of the preparations used have been and are still being made of various strengths and formulas, so that a pharmacist in

one section may compound an article according to his formula and still not be correct inasmuch as the previous time it was compounded elsewhere and had different strength and taste on account of difference in the formula, both both of which are supposed to be correct. This necessarily demands of him to keep proprietary and other preparations made from home and which are sold under many different names while in reality they are nearly the same as he himself would dispense.

To avoid this, the National Formulary was published, and the committee, who had charge of this great work, and it is a great work, tried by hard exertions to have embodied in it formulas which were and are in use in all sections of this country, and we therefore see a great many preparations of which we may have never heard, while in other sections those familiar to us would be unfamiliar, thus making a standard by which we may always be guided and be certain that we have the correct formula should a patient from abroad come to us with a prescription to be filled.

Now having briefly told you what the National Formulary is let me try to explain a few of its many advantages, for were I even to try to tell ALL this would be an almost endless paper.

To one who has never made use of this book, this assertion might appear ridiculous, but I can assure you, if you peruse it carefully or rather if you were to use it, even so short a time you would find that I am correct.

Let us see what it does contain that makes it so valuable, by casually glancing over it we find formulas for eighty-five different Elixirs, thirty-five Syrups, many Emulsions, Effervescent, Powders, etc.

It seems to me from this array of formulas we ought to be able on all occasions to please the most fastidious taste of our physicians.

I already hear you exclaiming it is useless for us to prepare these things, the doctor has already been convinced by some smooth tongue drummer that we are not prepared and not capable of making preparations as good as theirs and therefore ours will not be used.

Gentlemen, it is for you to prove that such is not the case, make your own preparations, go and see your doctors, explain and show them where your preparation is equal, even if not superior to that which you buy, in which your money lies idly invested on your shelves, convince him that the drug business is a profession as great as his and not a thing for money alone.

You naturally ask how shall we prove this; why this is

simple enough, when you receive a prescription for Fellows Syrup for instance, instead of taking a bottle of proprietary medicine off your shelf make a quantity of Syrup Hypophosphos. Show him a clear, pretty preparation, the result of the above formula, containing no sediment, caused from fermentation or other unknown causes, tell him that each teaspoonful contains so much of the Hypophosphites, so much strychnia, &c, that such is the case you are positive for did you not compound it and put these quantities in it.

Think of the quantities of Elixirs prescribed and which you have to buy, do you not think, amongst all these we should be able to find one to suit the taste or fancy of the prescriber, see how nicely they are arranged, it looks as though they start with the simplest and ends with the most intricate.

What is easier when a nice medicinal wine is wanted immediately, than to refer to the wines and we have several bases to which anything especially beneficial to the patient can be added.

There is one preparation in this book to which I would like to call your especial attention, one so frequently prescribed and so difficult to obtain fresh, on account of its instability, namely, "Syrup Hydriodic Acid." This preparation has been put on the market first by Gardner, and as we all know spoils almost before it gets in our stores—there is another popular make that, of Wampole, which in all justice we must say is more stable, but even it also will not remain in a perfect condition for any length of time.

I have in my possession a sample of some which I made eighteen months ago according to the National Formulary, which it is true is discolored, yet not as much as some we have seen not near so old nor near as much exposed; this sample was perfectly clear for six months before it showed any signs whatever of deterioration, and in addition to this it is so easily and quickly prepared.

In proof of this I will read you a letter from a physician well known to all of us, who used it, not being able at that time to get any other.

Strange as it may seem it is still true that the medical profession seems forever in pursuit of new remedies and preparations instead of standing by those whose virtues they know and can depend upon. I know full well you will tell me a home druggist may show them a compound and they would not deign to notice it, but let a stranger come with the same thing they at once seize upon it and use it extensively.

Such being the case we must strive to overcome this

difficulty, even if we have to supply them each, and every one, with a copy of the National Formulary, let them know that there is a fatality among the specialty combinations made by some process which they alone possess and which sooner or later cause trouble, while if they prescribed known combinations they would not only comport with the dignity of the profession, they would not also be compelled resort to the excuse I did not know it was loaded.

Trusting I have shown you some of the advantages of the National Formulary I would like that you have been impressed enough so that when next we meet you can all to say we have tried what you said and find it to be so and has proven to our advantage.

ALBERT E. BROWN.

QUERIES.

1. How may Ultramarine be separated from the refined Sugar of commerce?
2. What is the best system of filling Physicians' Prescriptions?
3. Antikamnia: What is it and its merits?
4. Is it expedient for druggists to make their own Fluid Extracts?
5. What is the best method for preserving Aqueous Solutions, kept in stock.
6. Is it safe to keep ready mixed, for indefinite time, Prescriptions containing Calomel with Sugar Chlorate of Potash, Sodium Bicarbonate, etc.
7. Is it practicable for druggists to prepare their own Fruit Juices?
8. What is the best process for making Tincture of Opium?
9. Should druggists do Counter Prescribing?
10. By Jas. W. Milner: subject to be selected by him.

Archie J. Hamilton,

Mobile.

Born October 12, 1842.

Died July 8th, 1891.

James Little,
Tuzcalooza.

Died, 1892.

ALABAMA PHARMACY LAW.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than 900 inhabitants in the State of Alabama.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, to conduct any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop, or store located in any village, town or city, in the State of Alabama, of more than 900 inhabitants, or within two miles of any incorporated city or town of more than 900 inhabitants, for the purpose of retailing, compounding, or dispensing medicines or poisons for medical use, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy in any village, town or city, in the State of Alabama, of more than 900 inhabitants, or within two miles of any incorporated city or town of more than 900 inhabitants, to allow any person except a registered pharmacist to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, for each and every offense. •

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall appoint three persons from among the most prominent pharmacists in the State, all of whom shall have been residents of the State for five years, and at least five years' practical experience in their profession, who shall be known and styled "Board of Pharmacy for the State of Alabama," one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and each until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; and each year thereafter another commissioner shall be so

appointed for three years, and until a successor is appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occur in said board, another commissioner shall be appointed as aforesaid to fill the unexpired term thereof. Said board shall have power to make by-laws and all necessary regulations, and create auxiliary boards if necessary for the proper fulfillment of their duties under this act, without expense to the State.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Pharmacy shall register in a suitable book the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates, and date thereof. It shall be the duty of said Board of Pharmacy to register, without examination, as registered pharmacists, all pharmacists and druggists who are engaged in business in the State of Alabama, at the passage of this act, as owners or principals of stores or pharmacies in any village, town, or city of more than 900 inhabitants for selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medical uses, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, and all assistant pharmacists eighteen years of age, engaged in said stores or pharmacies in any village, town, or city of more than 900 inhabitants in the State of Alabama, at the passage of this act, and who have been engaged as such in some store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed; Provided, however, that in case of failure or neglect on the part of any person or persons to apply for registration within sixty days after they shall have been notified by said Board of Pharmacy for the State of Alabama, they shall undergo an examination as is provided for in section five of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said Board of Pharmacy shall upon application and at such time and place, and in such manner as they may determine, either by a schedule of questions to be answered and subscribed to under oath, or orally examine each and every person, who shall desire to conduct the business, of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists, and if a majority of said board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said busi-

ness of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in a book provided for in section four of this act; and that all graduates of colleges of pharmacy, that require a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma, shall be entitled to have their names registered by said Board without examination; Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any physician who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery under the laws of this State from registering as a pharmacist or druggist, without examination; Provided, that any person or persons, not a pharmacist or druggist, may open and conduct such store if he or they keep constantly in their employ a registered pharmacist or druggist; but shall not himself or themselves sell or dispense drugs or medicines except proprietary and patent medicines in original packages.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive of each person whom they register, and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist without examination, the sum of \$2; and for each and every person that they examine orally, or whose answers to a schedule of questions are returned, subscribed to under oath, the sum of \$3 which shall be in full for all services; and in case of examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory, and his name not to be registered, he shall be permitted to present himself for examination within any period not exceeding twelve months thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such examination.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, that every registered pharmacist, apothecary, and owner of any store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals or medicines he may sell or dispense with the exception of those sold in original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as proprietary; and should he knowingly intermingle and fraudulently adulterate or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be liable to a

penalty not exceeding \$100 and in addition thereto his name shall be stricken from the register.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poison, enumerated below; arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white and red precipitate, beniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids, and their salts, and the essential oil of almonds, opium and its preparations except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, veratrum, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc; mineral acids, carbolic and oxalic acids, without labeling the box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to deliver or sell any poisons enumerated above unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescription of practitioners of medicine. Any violation of this section shall make the principal of said store liable to a fine of not less than \$10, or more than \$100. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale any of the above poisons, and provided that each box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained shall be labeled with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That any itinerant vendor of any drug, poison, ointment or appliance of any kind intended for treatment of any disease or injury, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat disease or injury or deformity by any drug, nostrum or manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of \$100 per annum to the State, to be paid in the manner for obtaining public license, or according to the usual laws in force for that purpose.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure registration for himself or for another, under this act, by making or causing to be made false representations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100; and the name of the person so falsely registered shall be stricken from the register. Any person not a registered pharmacist as provided for in this act, who shall conduct such a store, pharmacy or place for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals, for medical use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, or who shall take use or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100.

Sec. 11. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every registered pharmacist to conspicuously post his certificate of registration in his place of business. Any person who shall fail to comply with all the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each calender month during which he is delinquent.

Sec. 13. The sum of \$500 per year, or as much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the money so received for license for the expense of said Board of Pharmacy. All surplus over and above said amount to be divided as follows: One half to the Pharmaceutical Association, the remainder to be paid into the State Treasury.

Sec. 14. All suits for recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be presented in the name of the State of Alabama in any court having jurisdiction and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the County wherein such offense is committed to present all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 28, 1887.

Official: C. C. LANGDON, Secretary of State.

CODE OF ETHICS.

The members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association considering it necessary that some mutual understanding should exist in regard to the moral principles guiding them in their profession, hereby agree upon the following Code of Ethics:

1. We accept the United States Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations, and recognize variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable to attain the same end. (This section is not intended to interfere with the dispensing of prescriptions or medicines ordered in accordance with foreign pharmacopœias.)

2. We discountenance all secret formulæ between physician and pharmacist, and consider it our duty to communicate such to each other when requested.

3. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage, in any form on their prescriptions or patronage as being derogatory to both professions.

4. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect in return the same courtesy from him.

5. As the apothecary should be able to distinguish between good and bad drugs, in most cases, and as the substitution of a weak or inert drug for an active one may, negatively be productive of serious consequences, we hold that the sale of impure drugs or medicines, from motives of competition or desire of gain, when pure articles of the same kind may be obtained, is highly culpable, and it is the duty of every honest apothecary or druggist to expose all such fraudulent acts as may come to his knowledge.

6. The apothecary should be remunerated by the public for his knowledge and skill, and his charges should be regulated by the time consumed in preparation as well as by the value of the article sold. Although local and other circumstances necessarily affect the rate of charges at different establishments, no apothecary should intentionally undersell his neighbors with a view to their injury.

7. Recognizing the value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and the propriety of its being dispensed as such by pharmacists, yet deploring the wide-spread evil resulting from its intemperate use in its hundred insidious forms, we condemn any attempt to make it a prominent feature of our business as unprofessional, and we denounce the loose practice of allowing it to be used on the premises in any shape as a beverage, as degrading; and we urge upon pharmacists the duty of exercising at all times a conscientious care in dispensing a drug liable to such dangerous abuse.

8. Members of this Association, when asked to do so, shall give each other, confidentially, any information in their possession affecting the character, habits, integrity or irregularities, of any assistant or apprentice who may have applied for employment, or to whom they may have given letters of introduction or recommendation. Any member who shall divulge such confidential communication to the detriment or annoyance of the member giving it, shall, upon proof thereof, be no longer entitled to the courtesies due a member, and his name may be stricken from the roll.

9. Believing that some means should be adopted to enforce the provisions of this Code, violations of the same may be reported at any annual meeting of the Association when the accused may be heard in his own defense; when, if found guilty, he may be censured, suspended or expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Article 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of all, a president *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of the President. In all balloting and on all questions upon which the yeas and nays are taken, the President is required to vote; in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by five members, and present at each annual meeting, a report of the operations of the Association.

Art. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association, a list of the names, residences, and the date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers and reports read. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association, and notify each member of its meetings.

Art. 3. The local Secretary shall aid the Secretary in the performance of his duties, and in his absence shall act in his stead, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Secretary.

Art. 4. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all money due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, issue the certificates of membership, render a full report at each annual meeting, and report the State of the Treasury when called upon.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee shall take into consideration and report without delay, on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the Association; and in the interim, they, with the President, shall have the power to elect applicants for membership.

CHAPTER II.—OF MEMBERSHIP.

Article 1. Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and

professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, employed by another, and those teachers of pharmacy, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy and materia medica, are eligible for membership.

Art. 2. Propositions for membership shall be made to the Executive Committee, in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the Association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any session, shall be required for election.

Art. 3. No person shall be considered a member of this Association until he has signed the Constitution and By-Laws and paid an initiation fee of \$1, and the annual contribution for the current year.

Art. 4. Every member shall pay in advance, to the Treasurer, \$1, and his yearly contribution; and is liable to lose his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution within one year.

Art. 5. Resignation of membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary, but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the treasury, and until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

Art. 6. The Association shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all its members present, at a regular meeting, to expel a member.

CHAPTER III.—OF MEETINGS.

Article 1. The regular meeting shall be held at such place and time as shall be previously selected by a vote of the Association.

Art. 2. Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 3. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling Roll.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Election of Members.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Reading Communications.
7. Reports of Committees.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

CHAPTER IV.—RULES OF ORDER.

Article 1. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

Art. 2. When a question is regularly before the meeting, and is under decision, no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely, which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

Art. 3. No member shall speak twice on the same subject except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

Art. 4. On the call of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered, when every member shall vote unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Article 1. In all such points of order as are not noticed in these By-Laws, the Association shall be governed by the established usages in all assemblies governed by parliamentary rules.

Art. 2. Every proposition to alter or amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at any subsequent session, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

Art. 3. No one or more of these By-Laws shall be suspended.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the "*Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.*"

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to unite the reputable druggists and pharmacists of the State, and to establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members; to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active and honorary members, and hold its meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The Association shall have the following officers: A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer; also, an Executive Committee, consisting of three members; all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

DECLARATION FOR INCORPORATION UNDER THE STATUTES OF ALABAMA.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our intention and make this our application for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Alabama, to be known as the "ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to unite the reputable druggists and pharmacists of the State, and establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members; to improve the science and art of pharmacy; to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries.

ARTICLE III.

The Association shall consist of active and honorary members, and hold its meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The Association shall have the following officers: A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary and a Treasurer; who shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

ARTICLE V.

The place or places where the business of the Association is to be transacted will be wherever its annual meetings shall be held, but at all times within the limits of the State of Alabama.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and residences of the officers of the corporation chosen for the first year ending May 9th, 1882, under a constitution already existing, are as follows:

President—Phillip C. Candidus, Mobile.
First Vice President—J. L. Davis, Birmingham.
Second Vice-President—C. Stollenwerck, Greensboro.
Treasurer—Y. P. Newman, Birmingham.
Secretary—S. W. Gillespie, Birmingham.
Local Secretary—Charles A. Mohr, Mobile.
Executive Committee—J. W. Hughes, Birmingham; A. L. Stollenwerck, Birmingham; L. T. Bradfield, Uniontown.

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

~~Persons~~ Persons marked * were Registered by Examination.

Alexander, H A, Tuskegee	Bailey, J O, Marion
Austin, E K, Birmingham	Bullock, E C, Eufaula
Austin, J E, Birmingham	Boyd, Thos P, Pratt Mines
Andrew E C, Montgomery,	Boykin, F S, Montgomery
Allen, R W, Anniston	Burke, J D, Montgomery
Archibald, J S, Camden	Braun, E P, Mobile
Andrews, G W, Troy	Barger, E E, Greensboro
Allison, Jas A, Huntsville	Baker, A C, Talladega
Adams, F A, Huntsville	Bradshaw, J M, Selma
Aberneathy, R T, Tuscumbia	Bondurant, F E, Calera
Alexander, S L, Montgomery	Banks, Jno T, Decatur
Abercrombie J C, Tuskegee	Burton, O H, Tuscaloosa
Allison, P M, Cullman	Bullard, A F, Oxford,
Adams, W R, Ozark	Bragaw, R H, Auburn
Agnew, A W, Fayette C H	Baker, D H, Gadsden
Avent, Chas M, Birmingham	Buedlove, J A, Decatur
*Agee, S A, Mobile	Besson, Eugene, Montgomery
*Appleby, R F, Birmingham	Bevans, J M, Warrior
Anderson, C C, Florence	*Blanchard, A D, Mobile
Apgar, H D, Birmingham	*Baldridge, F E, Huntsville
Allyn, R Dr, Ft. Payne	Brown J W Dr, Tuscumbia
*Ashman, W H, Ft. Payne	Black, C A, Decatur
*Ammen, Chas, Mobile	Bingham, W E, Tuscaloosa
*Amerine, E P, Montgomery	Burtwell, H G, Florence
Broadnax, H W, Eutaw	Bass, J L, Ashville
Bailey, J S, Demopolis	*Booth, R C, Birmingham
Bailey, A C, Demopolis	Barnwell, L L, M D, [Col'd] Selma
Bains, G W, Birmingham	Bickwell C C, Marion
Brooks, M F, Birmingham	*Bryant, W J, Mobile
Bayne, L F, Selma	Boyer, Jno, Tuscaloosa
Brown, A E, Mobile	*Bauer, D A, Mobile
Beach, C H, Eufaula	*Bardwell, J A, Birmingham
Beauchamp, G A, Eufaula	*Blanton, H G, Decatur, Tenn.
Baker, W A, Birmingham	Blalock, Dr. N W Ft. Payne
Bradfield, L T, Birmingham	*Brooks, J L, Selma
Burtwell, Jas, Florence	*Bradford, N T, Mobile
Blackwell, T L, Columbia	Candidus, P C, Mobile
Bell, W H, Columbia	Cremer, I G, Birmingham

Crowe, G B, Dr., Marion
 Castleberry, J H Oxford
 Christian, M T, Oxford
 Cawthon, Mrs A, Mobile
 Calais, H W, Mobile
 Coleman, Chas, Eutaw
 Chaudler, W P, Athens
 Coleman, D P, Uniontown
 Cain, E M, Wetumpka
 Cain, Jas J, Wetumpka
 Cain, Jno, Wetumpka
 Collier, J B, Opelika
 Collier, A P, Opelika
 Cason, T J, Anniston
 Cannon, T J, Fayette
 Cloud, R, Tusculmbia
 Christian, M N, Columbia
 Collier, J M, Dr., Troy
 Cawthon, O M, Selma
 Curry, Jas E, Tusculmbia
 Chapman, A, Elba
 Carter, J A, Mobile
 Cawthon, A W, Selma
 Coleman, A R, Selma
 Cunningham, Geo A, Selma
 Corput, M J, Gadsden
 Collins, G E LaFayette
 Collier, W A, Tuscaloosa
 Cottle, F M, Gadsden
 Cameron, W C, Troy
 Cartwright, O B, Decatur
 Cameron, J F, Troy
 Crum, A M, Greenville
 Crum, Jno D, [Col'd] Selma
 Chapman, J T, Dr., Bessemer
 Cross, Thos, Dr., Warrior
 *Cox, Wm O, Mobile
 Carrel, A S, Birmingham
 Cross, E H, Gadsden
 Chandler, E P, Dr., Birmingham
 *Crockett, R A, Chatt'n'ga, Tenn
 Cowan, S C, Dr., Union Springs
 Cullens, F B, Ozark
 Congugton, E J, Dr., Decatur
 Coley, Lem B, Alexander City
 Caffee, S R, Dr., Alexander City
 *Carnaham, W G, Birmingham
 *Clark, G W, [Col'd] Selma

*Cullens, J C Jr, Troy
 Cook, C E, Dr., Montgomery
 Denny, W T, Mobile
 Daniels, J W, Eufaula
 Day, Jno L, Dadesville
 Dent Geo H, Eufaula
 Duncan, J J, Birmingham
 Duncan, H S, Birmingham
 DuBose, I C, Mobile
 DuBose, C C, Mobile
 DuBose, M W, Mobile
 Dominique, F, Mobile
 Davis Jno H, Athens
 Davidson, J T, Troy
 Dent, W F, Montgomery
 Duckert, L A, Mobile
 Dryer, Thos E, Tuskegee
 Dill, Wm Y, Tuscaloosa
 Dingley, W H, Montgomery
 Dixon, Geo W, Auburn
 Dawson, J A, Mobile
 Drake, J W, Montgomery
 Dilliard, A L, Auburn
 Dromgoole, E D, Avondale
 Dorsette, C N, Dr [Col'd] Mont'g'y
 *Dement, H B, Huntsville
 *Davis, J F, Attalla
 *Dunlap, Chas J, Huntsville
 Duff, W T, Dr., Ft. Payne
 *Dunn, A M, Scottsboro
 *Davis, Samuel, Sheffield
 *Duffy, R W, Lasayette
 *Depayne L N, Mount Vernon
 Ewing, A H, Birmingham
 Ellis, J E, Birmingham
 Eugram, B H, Troy
 Edmondson, W B, Gadsden
 Elam, E E, Anniston
 Edwards, C A, Prattville
 Ewing, W T, Gadsden
 Echols, A E, Huntsville
 Edwards, W S, Dr., Attalla
 *Ebrenz, P E, Huntsville
 Freeman, C L, Columbia
 Fuller, W H, Union Springs
 Fowler E G, Montgomery

Freeman, E E, Cullman
 Fritz, Louis, Montgomery
 Franklin, C H, Union Springs
 Fay, A F, Prattville
 Fisher, R C, Northport
 Frazer, T H. Dr., Auburn
 Fowler, Sam W, Montgomery
 Fisher, C E, Ft. Payne
 Freeman, C, Dr., Oxford
 Flint, J C, Dr., Gurley
 *Forbes, G B, Birmingham

Galt, E P, Selma
 Gunnels, Jas N, Oxford
 Gunnels, Jno N, Oxford
 Godden, Amzi, Birmingham
 Godden, C C, Birmingham
 Goodhue, H T, Birmingham
 Gunn W R, Birmingham
 Goldthwaite, Chas, Troy
 Gilbert, Thos H, Huntsville
 Grout, O D, Auburn
 Gradick, J N, Selma
 Gradick, Miss Laura, Selma
 Garside, W A, Montgomery
 Goodloe, M F, Gainesville
 Groves, J C, Selma
 Gaston, Paul C, Athens
 Gilmore, D M, Cullman
 Grosail, M F, Birmingham
 Gorman, R T, Montgomery
 Goff, S J, Montgomery
 Gugg, W C, Avondale
 Gillespie, J C, Dr., New Decatur
 Goodloe, J R, Gainesville
 *Graham, W A, Canada
 *Goodrich, L L, Mobile
 *Gordon, S B, Montgomery
 *Goodloe, E C, Gainesville

Holland, J W, Troy
 Hurb, H H, Marion
 Harrison, Jno T, Florence
 Hawkins, J T, Mobile
 Hill, Jas P, Eufaula
 Hendon, L A, Birmingham

Hughes, J W, Birmingham
 Hamilton, A J, Mobile
 Harrison, J F Jr, Mobile
 Hunter, F V, Troy
 Humphrey, J D, Huntsville
 Heidt, C C, Selma
 Holt, T A, Eufaula
 Hurd W G, Bessemer
 Hastings, E R, Montgomery
 Hightower, C R, Lafayette
 Harvey, A R, Montgomery
 Hutchings, W Z, Montgomery
 Hutchings, H, Montgomery
 Holmes, J J, Montgomery
 Hooks, Chas, Mobile
 Hendon, J J, Mobile
 Hodge, G N, Opelika
 Heibut, C B, Greenville
 Henderson T H, Talladega
 Huey, J O, Talladega
 Hughes, T G, Decatur
 Haynes, V M, Newberne
 Hubbard, D S, Mobile
 Hutchings, J P, Huntsville
 Hawkins, E W, Birmingham
 Holloway, E P, Montgomery
 Harris, B F, Montgomery
 Hale, J W, Montgomery
 Hale, H B, Montgomery
 Hayes, H H, Union Springs
 Hayes, J F, Union Springs
 Heidt, O B, Selma
 Howard, C M, Jr, Selma
 Holloway, Y E Cullman
 Hooks, Mrs Laura Mobile
 *Hoepfner, Albert Cullman
 Hough, Jno, Jacksonville,
 Hamilton, J B, Mobile
 Harris, C H, Decatur
 Holt P S, Birmingham
 Henkel, C L, Decatur
 Herbert, C B Jr, Greenville
 Hanaway, W E, Dr., Florence
 Horine, Jas, Mobile
 Hanger, Norman, Florence
 Hays, J B, Tuscaloosa

Hackett, L S, Huntsville
 Hawkshead, F M, Mobile
 Hosmer, A R, Talladega
 Henderson, Dr. T C, Brewton
 Hurt, W F, Marion
 Hunter, Dr J J, Selma
 Hahn, M A, Mobile

Irwin, W M, Montgomery

Jones, J R, Marion
 Jay, L W, Eutaw
 Jones, W H, Eufaula
 Johnston, J F, Montgomery
 Johnston, R A, Jr, Tuskegee
 Johnston, Sam, Tuskegee
 Johnston, L W, Tuskegee
 Johnston, E W, Mobile
 Jones, W A, Brewton
 Jones, J F, Tuscaloosa
 Jones, G D, Mobile
 Johnson, W H, Birmingham
 Jameson, W W, Lively
 Jackson, Dr H G, Mobile
 Jager, Chas, Birmingham
 Jones, W A, Florence
 Jay, H C, Birmingham

Kelley, W D F, Demopolis
 Kirkpatrick, E M, Greenville
 Knowlin, J R, Gadsden
 Klein, W L, Birmingham
 Klein, H E, Birmingham
 Koonce, W C, Columbia
 Knabe, G A, Montgomery
 King, W H, Clayton
 Kraus, D, Montgomery
 Kraus, Lee, Montgomery
 Klebs, Dr I A, Birmingham
 *Kramer August, Whistler
 *Knecht, Henry, Mobile
 *Kirby, W H, Montgomery

Lynch, J P, Birmingham
 Lockhart, R P, Selma
 Lockhart, W D, Selma
 Lewis, Benj, Selma
 Lockhart, H E, Selma

Lee, H B, Florence
 Ligon, Dr A W, Oxford
 Lide, B M, Birmingham
 Lipscomb, J O, Scottsboro
 Lewis, E H, Montgomery
 Ligon, T B, Montgomery
 Ligon, T H, Montgomery
 Lovelady, R F, Pratt Mines
 Law, Delacy, Montgomery
 Lindsley, J P, Gadsden
 Little, Dr James, Tuscaloosa
 Litchen, J, Greenville
 Lacey, W B, Anniston
 Lynch, F C, Birmingham
 *Labbe, T J, Ft. Martinsville, La
 *Livaudais, A A, Northport
 *Langhorn, J M Jr, Uniontown
 *Lewis, Nat, [Col'd] Montgomery
 *Lipscomb, A W, New Market
 *Lee, W F, Birmingham
 Little, D H, Dr., Tuscaloosa
 *Lanier, R, Birmingham

Murphy, A S, Eutaw
 Magruder, W P, Tuskegee
 McMiller, P K, Birmingham
 McKibben, J F, Birmingham
 McCain, J B, Oxford
 McAfee, Miss Kate, Mobile
 McAfee, Jno J, Mobile
 Miller, F J, Mobile
 Murfee, W S, Birmingham
 Morrow, G M, Birmingham
 Maddox, Doc, Birmingham
 McVoy, M W, Mobile
 McCarthy, Miles, Whistler
 Morgan, C A, Opelika
 Millcheuee, F, Troy
 McCreary, J A, Evergreen
 McCreary, E, Evergreen
 Milner, Jas, Florence
 Milner, Jno W, Florence
 McIntosh, J B, Birmingham
 McAlister, Wm, Athens
 McElveath, J A, Anniston
 McCutcheon, R H, Lively
 McBryde, W A, Montgomery

- Mason, B, Montgomery
 Marlow, J, Camden
 Metcalf, H B, Montgomery
 McDonald, M, Montgomery
 McDonald, H, Huntsville
 McPherson, J J, Anniston
 Martin, J E, Brewton
 Mohr, Chas A, Mobile
 Mohr, Chas, Mobile
 McPherson, J O, Anniston
 McManus, R C, Anniston
 Maddox, F B Jr, Montgomery
 McKie, J D, Birmingham
 McLeod, W C, Birmingham
 Miller, W E, Anniston
 Macey, Dr R C, Mobile
 Moore, Dr Jno A, Warrior
 *Murphy, S D, Eutaw
 *Moore, Chas W, Mobile
 *Murphree, Dan, Troy
 *Moore, J F, Lauderdale, Miss
 McDade, Dr Geo W, Montgomery
 *Melville, F, Whistler
 *McMiller, Jno W, Birmingham
 *Murphy, Jas, Eutaw
 *Miller, A E, Whistler
 Mimms, Dr J F, Ft Payne
 McDuffie, Dr J H, Anniston
 *Mayfield, T F, Northport
 *McVay, G B, Powderly
 *Miller, T A, Birmingham
 Martin, H L, Birmingham
 *Moore, T H, Mobile

 Nabors, F D, Birmingham
 Nesbet, R B Jr, Birmingham
 Newman, Y P, Birmingham
 Newman, Robt W, Birmingham
 Nesbet, W N, Jacksonville
 Norman, Fred, Clayton
 Norton, E B, Birmingham
 Nichols, J R, Birmingham
 Nash, Cranston, Huntsville
 Norman, Thos J, Union Springs
 Nolen, J G, Birmingham
 Nabors, F E, Birmingham

 Owen, C N, Mobile

 Oliver, F M, Opelika
 *Owen, J H, Sheffield
 Owen, P H, Dr. Montgomery
 *O'Rourke, T F, Mobile
 *Ortman, J H, Mobile

 Patton, J O, Birmingham
 Peoples, J H, Birmingham
 Peagler, T W, Greenville
 Perkins, Con, Uniontown
 Parks, A B, Birmingham
 Pringle, Ira, Whistler
 Payne W H, Scottsboro
 Persons, F S, Montgomery
 Payne, R A, Greenville
 Posey, Jno R, Montgomery
 Punch Wm F, Mobile
 Prout, W D, Mobile
 Price, H C, Birmingham
 Paulk, J A, Union Springs

 Parker, Jas L, Livingston
 Parker, Jno L, Livingston
 Phillips, Enoch, Birmingham
 Patton, Wm, Mobile
 Phillips, W L, Fayette Courthouse
 Patton, H M, Montgomery
 Patton, E L, Montgomery
 *Porter, W R, Birmingham
 Price, P J, Dr., Florence
 Pierce, Duuklin, Dr., Montgom'y
 Petty, R A, Dr., Florence
 *Parker W B, Birmingham
 *Perkins, A, Jr, Marion
 *Persons, J L, Dr., Auburn
 *Perkins, J S, Florence
 Payne, J W, Dr., Dothan
 Pruitt, J W, Dr., Pratt Mines
 Parker, E F Dr., Brewton
 Pegues, C J, Safford

 Quinlan, F P, Mobile
 Quarles, G M, Mobile
 Quin, W E, Dr., Ft. Payne

 Reid, G P L, Marion
 Ruff, C T, Montgomery
 Reese, H M, Union Springs

